The Rotarian

Willy Ley: JUNE . 1958

WHO OWNS SPACE?

Mimisan-Winston S. Churchill

While in Dallas View the Paintings of

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

- ▶ The much-acclaimed paintings of Sir Winston Churchill—a collection that has broken museum attendance records in New York, Detroit and other cities—now are on exhibition at the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. This is a special showing timed to coincide with the convention of Rotary International.
- ▶ The Museum is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each weekday. It also will be open those hours Monday, June 2—a day the Museum normally would be closed—to accommodate Rotarians and their families. In addition, the Museum is open on Wednesday evenings until 9:30 o'clock.
- ▶ Special transportation from the Dallas Memorial Auditorium to the Museum will be available for Rotary visitors. Inquire at convention headquarters about schedules.

DALLAS MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
FAIR PARK, DALLAS

Your Letters

Achieves Record at Sacrifice

Believes Clyde D. Foster, Rotarian Chairman, Property Mgt. Company Evanston, Illinois

I read with interest the debate-of-themonth for May, Perfect Attendance-Is It Sense or Nonsense? I am surprised to find that no one made this statement: 100 percent attendance is nonsense for the reason that it is a fetish. That's my belief. The 100 percenter achieves his record at a sacrifice: sacrifice on the part of his family, sacrifice to his business, and possibly sacrifice to his health. It may be that social welfare is sacrificed. It is barely possible that Mr. 100 Percenter could have spent his time to a better advantage than driving 100 miles to "make up." There is no evidence to support the fact that Mr. 100 Percenter is any better Rotarian than the 90 percenter.

EDS. NOTE: This is the first comment we have received on the debate-of-the-month question for May. If, as seems likely, we receive many more, we'll present a follow-up symposium in a future issue. The mailman will help us decide!

Post-Convention Rodeo

Told by H. C. CLEMONS Tractor Distributor President, Rotary Club North Side Fort Worth, Texas

Roy D. Hickman in his See You in Dallas! [The ROTARIAN for May] details a mighty fine Rotary Convention program. I for one will be there. May I add this footnote?

Immediately after the Convention is over a lot of Rotarians and other people will be heading for Fort Worth, just 30 miles from Dallas, to see the Pioneer Days Rodeo and Celebration which opens June 4 and lasts through June 7. Here is a real, dyed-in-the-wool Wild West Rodeo. Along the city's North Side, which was born because it was the site of where two old trails crossed during the days of the cattle drives to Kansas, an old Western town has been created: "Cowtown, U.S.A."

The rodeo is to be held at the North Side Coliseum, and it's noted as the roughest, toughest event of its kind in the Southwest. In Cowtown, U.S.A. you can live in a sure enough Western atmosphere, and at the same time witness "rodeo in the raw."

If you want further information, I suggest you write to Pioneer Days Rodeo and Celebration, 121 East Exchange Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

See you in Fort Worth!

Toledo Missing from Map

Notes Robert J. Mey Public-Relations Mgr., Port of Toledo Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority Toledo, Ohio

I read with a great deal of interest the article *The St. Lawrence Seaway* in The Rotarian for April. While we are naturally interested in the promo-





More trucks, buses, trains are washed with Speed Wash Fountain Brushes than any other. No wonder — with Speed Wash one man can do the work of two faster, better. Speed Wash tufts are 50% Nylon-50% Horsehair bristles — cannot mat or tangle. Only Speed Wash has tufts that cannot come out, cannot come loose. Only Speed Wash outlasts ordinary brushes 3 to 1.



tion of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes, we are particularly concerned in telling Rotarians about the Port of Toledo. Since Toledo is the third-largest port on the Great Lakes, we were surprised to see that it was omitted from the map which appeared on page 14.

The Port of Toledo story is an inspiring one. It is the only port in Ohio which has a Port Authority. Toledo, already the largest bituminous coal port in the world, is destined to be a major world port. So firm is this belief in our community that the voters of Lucas County approved a five-year levy by an overwhelming vote.

EDS. Note: Our map of the Seaway did not pretend to be comprehensive. It included only enough place names to orient the reader.

'Best Issue in 25 Years'

Says John Homer Woolsey, M.D. Rotarian

Surgeon

Woodland, California

The April issue of The Rotarian is the best issue of all the 25 years I have been a booster for the Magazine. The articles are so timely and diversified that an evening with them was mighty well spent.

Of course I differ with Richard M. Simpson in his views expressed in the debate-of-the-month [Extend the Reciprocal Trade-Agreements Program?], and find his arguments not well supported, erroneous, and very un-Rotary in spirit.

THE ROTARIAN for April is a must for every Rotarian.

Re: Reciprocal Trade Agreements

By G. C. Baker, Publisher President, Rotary Club

Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada
The debate-of-the month for April, Extend the Reciprocal Trade-Agreements
Program?, was argued on grounds of
U. S. national self-interest, and properly
so. But I think, in the case of Robert
W. Simpson, the viewpoint was a trifle
shortsighted.

Congressman Simpson concludes that foreign trade should be conducted under a policy of fair play to all, and to this end full tariff powers should be returned to Congress. The burden of his argument is, however, that the Administration has dropped barriers to the extent that domestic producers are being hurt. He is clearly bent on raising them.

Suppose one looks at this thing from a foreign (Canadian) viewpoint. Canada is the United [Continued on page 53]

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PRESIDENT

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THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

EYES ON DALLAS. This is the month of Rotary's world-wide roundup in Dallas, Tex. As this page was going into type at April's end, advance registration and hotel requests for the Convention totalled nearly 11,000. The stage is set, the curtain ready to go up on June 1. (For a 25-page report on the Convention, see July issue.)

CONVENTION NEWS FLASH! The Post Office Department of the U.S.A. has authorized a special cancellation in honor of Rotary's 49th. reads: "Rotary International, Convention—Dallas, 1-5 June, 1958."
The Dallas Post Office is now using the cancellation, the first ever authorized for a Rotary Convention in the U.S.A.

PRESIDENT. As his year neared its end, President Charles G. Tennent had travelled some 65,000 miles visiting Rotary Clubs in Africa, Europe, and the Americas — his wife, Jess, accompanying him on these travels. Yet to come for the President, as this issue was closing, were meetings of the Board (see below), the International Assembly, and the Convention....For a report on his recent visits in the United States of America, see pages 34-37.

PRESIDENT-NOMINEE. No other nominations having been received by the Secretary of RI by March 15, Clifford A. Randall, a lawyer of Milwaukee, Wisc. was declared the President-Nominee by President Tennent in accordance with the By-Laws of Rotary International. He will be elected President for 1958-59 at the Dallas Convention.

DIRECTORS-NOMINEE. Also to be elected at the Dallas Convention are seven Board members to fill openings occurring on June 30. One will be filled by the new international President; three by Directors from U.S.A. Zone 3 and Zone 4 (from the latter William R. Robbins, of Miami, Fla., is the sole Nominee) and Western Canada; and three by Directors nominated by the Board in accordance with RI By-Laws (Tristan Enrique Gnevara, of Cordoba, Argentina; A. Salazar Leite, of Lisbon, Portugal; and Charles H. Taylor, of Christohuron, New Zealand). President Tennent, as Immediate Past President, will be a Director next year.

Board of Directors. May 14-19 Evanston, Ill.
International Assembly. May 20-28 Lake Placid, N. Y.
Rotary Institute for Present and
Past Officers of RI. May 20-28 Lake Placid, N. Y.
Rotary Foundation Trustees May 21 Lake Placid, N. Y.
International Convention. June 1-5. Dallas, Tex
Board of Directors. June 10-14. Evanston, Ill

NEW FELLOWSHIPS TIMETABLE. To enable Rotary Foundation Fellowship award winners to apply for admission to schools earlier, a new time schedule for selecting candidates goes into effect for the 1959-60 academic year. Here are new deadlines: August 1, 1958 — final date for sponsor Club to receive application papers; August 15 — final date for District Governors to receive papers from Clubs; October 1 — final date for the Secretary of RI to receive papers of candidates selected by District Committees; mid-November — meeting of Rotary Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee to make awards; December 15 — announcement of awards.

VITAL STATISTICS. On April 28 there were 9,778 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 458,000 Rotarians in 108 countries. New Clubs since July 1, 1957, totalled 276.

The Object of Rolary:

(1) The development of acquaintance es an opportunity for service.
(2) High stoical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the signifying by each Roterian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of strice by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life, (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace hrough a world fellowship of business ad professional men united in the ideal f service.

Rotary 'brings out a Briton'

CHARLES STEWART, ex-sergeant-major, and his wife and children are English. They have always been . . . and in a sense may always be. Yet as you read this they are starting life afresh in Launceston, Tasmania, Australia, which will be home to them from here on and, they expect, forever.

The Stewarts were among 62 English families which, on March 26, sailed together from Southhampton for Australia in a mass migration inspired and guaranteed by 62 Australian Rotary Clubs. Their ship, the Orsova, was to dock in Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane . . . where members of the sponsoring Rotary Clubs would meet the families and take them to their new homes.

Mechanics, clerks, soldiers, steel workers, carpenters, engineers—the men and their families have thus cast their lot with the 1¼ million immigrants who have swelled Australia's population since 1947.

Australia needs people, but it has not opened the gates indiscriminately. Immigrants must have a job, housing, and a sponsor waiting for them. In the past, generally, such sponsors have been individuals. But in 1956, when the Rotary Club of Fortitude Valley, Queensland, offered to sponsor a British migrant family, and won approval to do so, the idea of other Rotary Clubs doing likewise swept the urban perimeter of Australia. Club after Club found housing, guaranteed a job, and relayed the information to the Australian immigration office in London. Officials there checked lists of Britons who want to emigrate, but who cannot find a sponsor. Then, with the aid of British Rotary Clubs, they chose the family with the best qualifications for each sponsor.



A serious photographer, Charles Stewart had job offers from newspapers in England, South Africa, but decided to go to Australia.

More than half Australia's immigrants are British. It is planned that way, to balance the flow of nationalities, to ease the problem of assimilating more than 100,000 immigrants a year, to maintain the British heritage. It is not unnatural that Mother England, which has given its culture, government, and tongue to many countries, gives its people also.

In London's Waterloo Station on March 26 small labels pasted on the coach windows of the boat train for Southhampton announced "Rotary brings out a Briton." Excited children kissed grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins in farewell. Long-time friends and neighbors embraced, and tiny babes-inarms cried amidst all the confusion. Television crews, the BBC, and the press swarmed about. J. Harry Thompson, the President of RIBI, was there, and so was the High Commissioner for Australia, Sir Eric Harrison. The stationmaster wore his black silk hat, which appears only on very special occasions. And when the train whistle announced it was time to go, there were unrestrained tears.

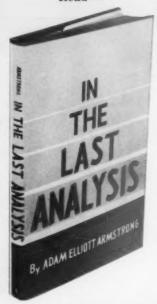
They will like Australia—the 62 families. Charles Stewart already has begun his new job as a process worker in an aluminum works. He and his family marvel at the way their sponsor, the Rotary Club of Launceston, has cared for the smallest details. New friends come quickly, and the problem of adjusting to a new land is being swiftly dispatched. The children, who left the yellow daffodils of Spring in England, cannot understand why Summer is over and Fall is at hand. But for the elder Stewarts and the heads of the 61 other families it may seem to be perpetual Spring for a long time to come.

At the boat train, Australia's Sir Eric Harrison (left) and J. Harry Thompson, President of RIBI, bid bon soyage to the Stewart family.





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"I picked up the book, intending just to look at it. I found it so fascinating that I read all afternoon until I had finished it." Minnesota Housewife.

"I like it! Not in years— perhaps never—have I found so much in capsule form. If I were teaching philosophy, this would be required reading. -PDG. Rotary, Glenn Stewart

This is the real pattern of our world and the philosophy which men will come ultimately to accept.

Published by The Philosophical Library Dept. R-1 15 E. 40th St., New York City Price-\$3.00 Available direct from the author,

A. E. Armstrong Three Rivers 4, Mich.

The Editors' WORKSHO

THE LUNAR State Interplanetary Advancement Association has just deeded one acre of Moon Property to Clifford A. Randall, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Lawyer Cliff hasn't any question about the legality of the deed with its golden border and impressive signatures. It is a-legal, he says-it's just some good fun that came postmarked "Milwaukee." He suspects an old Rotary friend. However, in our next issue, after he is elected President of Rotary International in Dallas, Texas, on June 2. Cliff may share with you some of his views on this new Space and Atom Age and our organizational place in it . . . and that would hardly be a laughing

MEANWHILE other Rotarians in high places are saving some interesting things on this subject. One of them is U. S. Senator Clinton P. Anderson, a Past President of Rotary International, who, talking recently to his home Rotary Club, Albuquerque, New Mexico, said: "The Russian Sputniks and the American Explorers and Vanguards are merely man's first faltering steps toward learning the secrets of outer space. As fantastic as the whole business of space travel may seem, it is a field into which we must enter with all vigor."

BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO-Ambassador of The Philippines to the U.S.A. and a Past Vice-President of Rotary International-is another. Recently he gave a large crowd in Omaha, Nebraska, the opinion that "It is more important to be the first to bring less fortunate peoples the means for a better life of dignity and freedom than win the race to the moon." (While in Omaha, "Rommy" received Creighton University's distinguished service award in the field of diplomacy.)

SIR LESLIE MUNRO, of New Zealand, is still another, as you note on page 12. Footnoting the brief excerpt of his New Jersey speech and also the Willy Ley article, we add the fact that the U. N. Subcommittee on Disarmament in its package proposal on disarmament proposes a "joint study of an inspection system designed to assure that the sending of objects through outer space shall be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes."

THE LEY article is the second in a trilogy on spatial matters by this popular and distinguished interpreter. The first was Rocket to London in our January, 1958, issue. The third will bewell, permit us a few secrets. It's that good! Mr. Ley, you remember, was one of that little group of young men who in Germany in the early '30s spent all their spare time and money shooting off home-made rockets.

OUR OFFICE TRUNKS are packed for Dallas. All the copy paper, pencils, paste-pots, film, and photo gear we'll need to cover Rotary's 1958 Convention in Texas are ready to be shipped. A day or two before the big event begins on June 1 our little group of reporter-photographers will set up shop somewhere in Dallas and begin the always exciting, always pleasant, always darned-hard job of working out a coverage while the big press waits in Chicago. If you're not able to get to Rotary's 49th, we hope our story in the July issue will mean something to you. If you are there, we're sure it will. You will be in it.

WE SUPPOSE that many Conventiongoers will be tying pleasure and business into their travels to and from Dallas. Some will even be bracketing a couple of conventions within it. We've just learned, for example, that two days after Rotarians leave Dallas the Advertising Federation of America moves in with a 1,000-man convention. We can think of many Rotarians who will practically have to be in Dallas for both events . . . and they may like to know that their top host in the AFA meeting will be a Rotarian-J. Frank Parker, Jr., head of Dallas' Advertising League.





YES, as noted on the cover, the painting is by that Old Master of many arts, Sir Winston Churchill. No need to say more about it here, however, for there is information sufficient about it and him on page 17 and on the inside front cover.-EDS.

OTR CONTRIBUTORS

Rocketry and space travel beckoned to WILLY LEY in his youth and have held his attention ever since. On these subjects he ranks among the top experts. Born in Germany, but now an Ameri-

can citizen living in New York, he writes prolifically on scientific topics, is married, has two young daughters. .

Whenever his duties as president of Lesley College in Cambridge, Mass., permit, TRENTWELL MASON WHITE turns to magazine and book writing. The author of eight books and numerous articles, he's a Cambridge Rotarian and a former editor of a magazine.



ISABEL M. REEKIE is a free-lance writer for American and Canadian publica-

tions. . . F. EMERSON ANDREWS, director of the Foundation Library Center in New York, N. Y., is an author and researcher in philanthropy. He also has a close tie with one of the foundations he mentions. His



son Frank is a Rotary Foundation Fellow studying sociology in Australia at the University of Sydney.

ROTARIAN E. CARLYLE SMITH is an architectural engineer and an ex-Mayor of Grand Prairie,



KURT SEVERIN, photographer of the Berlin scenes and Berliners, paints, writes, and trav-

els widely, especially in Central and South America. He lives in Miami, Fla., a good departure point for trips southward. . . . HERBERT V. PROCHNOW is an executive of a bank in Chicago, Ill., and a Rotarian. He formerly served as Deputy Under Secretary of State. . ABRAHAM SEGAL teaches high-school English in Philadelphia, Pa., writes to keep himself "rut free" and to meet people.

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ARGENTINA
Jesé de San Martin
1778-1850; liberator and statesman.



BOLIVIA
Gabriel René Moreno
1840-1907; writer
of great distinction.



BRAZIL Barón de Rie Branco 1845-1912; political leader, diplomat.



CHILE Bernarde O'Higgins 1776-1842; liberator of his country.



COLOMBIA Simón Bolivar 1783-1830; liberator of six nations.



COSTA RICA Juan Rafael de la Mera 1814-1860; political leader, President,



CUBA José Mari 1853-1895; military leader in revolt.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Juan Pable Duarte 1813-1873; founder of the Republic.



ECUADOR
Eley Allaro
1842-1912; outstanding President.



EL SALVADOR
José Mañas Delgade
1768-1833; priest,
President, patriot.



GUATEMALA Antonio José de Irisami 1786-1868; diplomat, soldier, soriter,



HONDURAS Jam Cacilia Del Valla 17??-1834; political leader, writer.



New World.

the destinies of nations.

MEXICO
Miguel Hidalgo
1753-1811; revolutionist and priest.



country, were placed in the parkway.

FACES on

From 21 lands of the Western Hemisphere.

GUARDIAN of the past is Guadalajara, Mexico, one of the oldest, most traditional, and most beautiful cities of the Western Hemisphere. Now it is even more a city of history, for through it runs a newly opened "Avenue of the Americas" that preserves the memory of 21 great men from as many different countries of the

Down the center of the six-lane, two-mile boulevard runs a parkway; spaced along its length stand the busts of the 21 great figures: liberators, statesmen, writers—men who shaped

The avenue would have been just another

thoroughfare had it not been for Víctores Prieto,

a Guadalajara attorney and Past District Gov-

ernor of Rotary International. The avenue's

unique character was his idea. When he explained the plan to the Rotary Clubs of Guadalajara, Guadalajara-Oriente, and Tlaquepaque, the members responded with enthusiasm, and prevailed upon the city to dedicate the new avenue to the cause of inter-American solidarity. They wrote to Rotary officers in each of the various countries, inviting Rotarians of each country to send a bust of a national hero. Virtually all responded; and the busts, mounted on tall pedestals marked with the name of the subject and his

Dedication of the Avenue of the Americas

NICARAGUA Rubén Darie 1867-1916; poet of lasting influence.



PANAMA
Justo Arosemena
1817-1886; drafter of Constitution.

an All-American Avenue

they form an outdoor Hall of Fame.





was on Mexico's gala Constitution Day. Soldiers and marching bands paraded down the Avenue, a squadron of Mexican Air Force planes roared low overhead scattering confetti, and thousands watched the ceremonies as ambassadors, consuls, and other diplomatic representatives of the respective countries in turn unveiled the busts of their countries' heroes. Participating in the

ceremonies were also the representatives of the Rotary Clubs that had donated the sculptures in the interest of furthering goodwill among New World nations.

It was a cheering sign of progress for the cause of peace that a national holiday could be spent in this way, rather than in the recollection of past friction between nations.





PARAGUAY
Carles Antonio López
1790-1862; longtime ruler of nation.



PERU Ricardo Palma 1833-1919; man of letters, journalist.



PUERTO RICO

Eugenio Maria de Hostos
1839-1903; writer,
freedom fighter.



URUGUAY José Gorvasio Artigas 1774-1850; great independence leader.



VENEZUELA José Maria Vargas 1786-1854; leader in birth of nation.



U. S. OF AMERICA Abraham Lincoln 1809-1865; President, emancipator.

and along that beed controls

Here are some considerations.

who

INNOCENT PASSAGE

Franz Altschuler

A ctuely popular proposal for determining rights in autor space is that the nations reach an agreement thin to the Law of the Sea. This drawing, based on the author's explanation, attempts to render the proposal in graphic form. Sovereign nations A and B would possess full rights to all air and space above them and above their surrounding three-mile territorial waters to a limit of 30 miles. From the 30-mile to the 120-mile levels that space above each nation would be a zone in which the right of innocent passage would apply. Above that 150-mile level and above all oceans of the earth air and space would be open to all.

owns space?

By WILLY LEY Pioneer Rocket Expert and Author

JAST YEAR many of us expected the Russians to shoot to the moon. We expected it because November 7, 1957, was, the 40th anniversary of the Russian revolution and late in October the Soviet Government said that there would be "a big surprise" on November 7. Since the Russians had thrown the first artificial satellite into an orbit around the earth on October 4, a shot to the moon was a likely bet for the "big surprise." And when, on November 3, the second Sputnik carrying the dog Laika followed, the moon shot seemed all the more logical; any rocket engineer could figure out within ten minutes that the rocket which carried Sputnik II could have carried 25 pounds of pay load

But nothing happened. There are two different explanations for the absence of the big surprise. One is scientific and it says that the Soviets may have tried the shot but that it failed. The other is political and says that the planned surprise was Sputnik II, but that the firing date was advanced to distract attention from the near-simultaneous "firing" of Marshall Zhukov.

Whatever the reason, the Russians did not shoot to the moon on November 7, and that made many people feel better. Some had expected that the Russians' rocket to the moon might carry a Russian flag, or an equivalent symbol of sovereignty, and that the Russians, by this act, might have "taken possession" of the moon.

Well, things are not that simple.

Maybe a Russian moon rocket would have carried a Russian flag or a Soviet star of metal, and somebody might have insisted that the Russians had "taken possession" by this act. The question is whether it would have counted. And the answer is that it would not have meant a thing legally. The situation is similar to one which used to come regularly in a law school in New York. The students. reaching a certain level in their education, used to ask their teacher: "Can I sue?" The teacher had a stock answer. It was: "You can sue the Archbishop of Canterbury for barratry. The question is whether you can make it stick."

And that goes for many things, the possession of extraterrestrial land included.

That space travel is going to pose a host of legal problems has been foreseen by the lawyers, and there is already a rather fat file of papers, studies, and lectures on the legal aspects of the subject. The problems which may and probably will arise fall clearly into two categories.

The first category is characterized by the question: If a Sputnik passes over U.S.A. territory, for example, does it violate territorial rights and

agreements?

The second category is the one already mentioned: Does the planting of an emblem of sovereignty, or later a landing, on another body like the

moon constitute taking possession?

Let us take the first category first and also supply an answer for the specific case of Sputnik II over American territory (or Explorer over Brazilian or Indian territory). In all these cases no violation is involved because they are all activities of the International Geophysical Year. Since more than 65 nations are collaborating in the IGY and since the artificial satellites are part of the IGY, their passage over the territory of collaborating nations is covered by the general agreement to work together on this project.

But let us suppose that there were no IGY and that artificial satellites had nevertheless been fired into orbits by several nations. What would the legal

situation be?

Well, the reasoning that has to be applied is one of analogy. There have been quite a number of international agreements about the so-called "air space" over a nation. A first attempt, made as far back as 1902, to declare all air space international property like the high seas, miscarried, and especially during the First World War the nations began to guard their air space jealously. The one that shouted loudest (and with the best legal arguments) was The Netherlands, which had the bad luck of being located on the direct air route of two of the belligerents-namely, England, on the one side, and Germany, on the other. Dutch air space was violated by both sides—there is no doubt about it. English seaplanes landed in Dutch waters, either out of fuel or damaged by enemy action or simply lost. And German zeppelin airsaips drifted over Dutch territory because they were in the habit of hiding in drifting clouds. This, in the days before radar, was fine protection, but it did not improve navigation.

As a result of these wartime protests, debates, and notes, an international agreement on air space was made soon after the First World War. It contained many minor and bothersome points, but the over-all reasoning was that every nation did have absolute sovereignty in the air space over its territory. And the term "territory" in this case included the three miles of ocean offshore of those nations that border the ocean. Later agreements, revisions of agreements, and amendments to agreements have not changed this general

The three-mile zone which I just mentioned has some interesting considerations. One is that if it is under the sovereignty of the nation which owns the shore line, the ocean beyond it is not under its sovereignty. And this is generally accepted by everybody; the high seas, the area beyond the three-mile zone, is for everybody's use-available to all, owned by none. The second point which is also generally accepted is that even in the three-mile zone the "right of innocent passage" obtains. This, be it noted, is a right, not something resulting from the kind permission of a kind-hearted Government. It means that a vessel which has to cross through a three-mile zone to go from one part of the high seas to another part can do so. It includes the right for vessels to make a landfall if they have a good reason, such as being on a rescue mission, or mechanically disabled, or on an expedition. (Of course after the men have gone ashore another set of laws may come into play.) There is no agreement on whether naval vessels, in time of peace, have the right of innocent passage, but this is an unimportant special case.

So we have here, at first glance, two contradictory sets of reasoning. The oceans are available to all and even inside the three-mile zone there is still the right of innocent passage. But every nation is guarding its air space and willing to defend it with guns, missiles, and fighter planes.

These two ideas are not so contradictory as they seem, however. The sovereignty of the air space is one of the air space; it says nothing about open space beyond the atmosphere.

Legal opinion-but not yet law -is that open space should be the equivalent of the high seas. for the use of all, and not ruled by anybody. Now, since the nations do wish to keep their air space but since, on the other hand, an equivalent of the right of innocent passage cannot be denied or ruled out, it is logical that, in time, an agreement will have to be reached which defines the air space by means of figures. This still has to be done. But we might say that the sovereign air space is designated as going to an altitude of 30 miles. Open space, equivalent to the high seas, might be declared to be above an altitude of 150 miles, which is a logical figure for several reasons. This, then, would leave an intermediate zone from 30 to 150 miles about the earth in which

the right of innocent passage could apply.

This zone from 30 to 150 miles would then be the legal equivalent of the three-mile zone offshore. To continue the comparison, you might say that air space would then be the equivalent of inland waters (where there is no right of innocent passage), while open space is, of course, the equivalent of the high seas. But here we get an interesting little sidelight. Since the high seas do not belong to anybody, the air space over the open seas is, logically, also without a sovereign. Hence, again logically, over the high seas the freedom of the seas and the freedom of open space would meet!

All very interesting, you may say, but how about landing on Mars and taking possession of a whole planet? How do you go about that?

There is far less legal background on this aspect, but again we can reason from analogy, starting with the case of Bouvet Island, which is in the extreme southern Atlantic Ocean.

Bouvet Island is named after a French sea captain, Bouvete,

Spatial Control . . . or Spatial Anarchy

IF NATIONS can willingly meet to discuss the law of the sea, as in the Conference on the Law of the Sea [in Geneva, Switzerland, February 24-April 25, 1958], it seems reasonable to expect that they can do the same with respect to outer space. This view finds support in the fact that a scientific conference was held recently in Geneva on the subject of atomic energy, and that nations are cooperating . . . on the project known as the International Geophysical Year. . . .

Choice of the United Nations as the forum for the consideration of problems relating to outer space is . . . supported by the identity between its purposes and principles and the purposes and principles

tween its purposes and principles and the purposes which must govern any international consideration of such problems. If . . . nations have achieved something which can take us into outer space, the peaceful use of such a device must be assured, and this through some program of international control. . . . Failure to do so would surely lead to spatial anarchy and render futile all the advances in science we are witnessing today.



-SIR LESLIE MUNRO

President of the 12th Assembly of the United Nations, in an address before the New Jersey State Bar Association. Sir Leslie is also New Zealand's Ambassador to the U.S.A. and a Past President of the Rotary Club of Auckland, New Zealand.

who sighted it one foggy day late in the 18th Century. In those days the world was still convinced that there was an enormous unknown southern continent (it was always referred to by its Latin name of Terra australis incognita) that would be found one day. The French captain was convinced that he had seen a northern promontory of that unknown southern continent and he named it Cap de la Circoncision. But the weather was so bad that he could not be bothered to do more; he simply tried to get out of the fog and rain as fast as he could.

A quarter century later the British captain Norris found the "cape" again. He sailed around it, establishing the fact that it was an island. He also took possession of it for the British crown. Then he went on about his business, which was whaling. After that Bouvet Island was lost again. Several ships failed to find it, but nautical charts continued to show it as a British possession. In 1899 the island was rediscovered by a German oceanographic expedition on the steamer Valdivia. The Germans, knowing that it had been lost for about 90 years, made very certain about its location and later informed the British Admiralty formally about a mistake on H. M. charts and gave the true position. The legal point, which nobody even thought of at the time, was that neither Captain Norris nor the Germans of the Valdivia party had landed. In both cases the weather was barely bearable-if you were a hardened sailor-and the shore looked steep and icy. Hence an attempt to land might easily result in disaster.

In 1926 a Norwegian ship under Captain Axel Hornvedt came to Bouvet Island. Captain Hornvedt decided that the weather was fine, at least for this area, and sent forth a landing party. The Norse sailors made it; they landed, climbed the steep shore, and planted their own flag. And the International Court of Justice awarded the island to Norway. The Norwegians had actually taken possession, it was held, while the English had only said

PERMIT the 67 Rotarians of Sand Springs, Oklahoma, U.S.A., a little smugness. Away back in those earth-and-air-bound days of 1952 one of their members, Thomas P. Smith, a newspaperman, got to looking ahead . . . and wrote his Congressman in Washington, D. C., soliciting "a resolution granting my Club the privilege of being the first Club from the earth to organize a new Club on a planet or the moon, when this quickly advancing interplanetary travel . . . comes about with the development of the rockets. Of course my Club would have to work in close harmony with Rotary International on this matter."

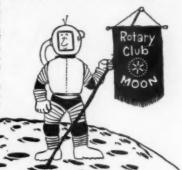
national on this matter.

Newspaperman Smith didn't get the resolution—or hasn't yet. "I'll turn it over to a committee and you should be hearing from me," said his Congressman. And if it ever does materialize, the resolution will be addressed to the Rotary Club of Shawnee, Oklahoma, as well as to that of Sand Springs. Tom's Congressman is Tom Steed—a Shawnee Rotarian and fellow newsman.

As for Rotary International, Tom Smith didn't ask it to make any comment, but had he, the comment would probably have been something like: "Rotary International stands ready to work in close harmony with any of its member Clubs which wants to organize a new Club wherever the community may be, provided that conditions are propitious and that requirements can be met."

Program Planners, Blast Off!

Rotary in This Space-Atom Age is the title of a new International Service paper available to Rotarians from Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. It is full of program ideas. It is free. It is Number 710.



Rotary in Orbit

that they were taking possession.

This is the end of the story, but one can reason somewhat further. As you know, you can own a street in a city as a "private thoroughfare" provided you close it to the public at regular intervals, usually for 24 hours a year. If you should forget to close it—in international relations this would be called "neglect to exercise your sovereignty"—the street will become public property.

To the best of my knowledge Norway has never bothered to do anything with Bouvet Island. So if somebody else landed there and quietly established a settlement which actually is settled, it is very likely that Norway would lose possession of the island. It would probably be held that there has to be some continuous or at least periodical action to indicate sovereignty.

All this reasoning obviously applies to planets and their moons, including the moon of

earth. Just planting a flag won't do much. If it is accepted, it would be accepted only until somebody else takes a more enduring step, like establishing a colony.

The difference between the grabbing of islands in the past and the worlds beyond our atmosphere is that we now have the organization known as the United Nations. It could be decided, by international agreement, that all extraterrestrial land should be under the United Nations. This might be decided even before anybody gets there. Then the possession of a territory on the moon or on Mars would become a United Nations mandate.

This obviously would be a solution holding far less danger than the old terrestrial method of owning what you can seize and hold. But even if the United Nations does not enter the picture, it is still true that you cannot annex a moon or planet by just saying



Only the Best Need Apply

THE teacher shortage, while still a grave problem—especially in the elementary grades—is no longer news. For a decade now, virtually every medium of communication has carried regular and vigorous recruitment appeals. And the campaign is beginning to work! Almost all accredited teacher-education institutions are today being pressed by throngs of applicants. At the same time, teachers' salaries have risen; working conditions are better; housing and social conditions have been improved. Education is at last being trumpeted as a fine career. It's even com-

ing to be respected in some places. Although we in the U.S.A. shall continue to need up to a quarter of a million more teachers annually, the record seems to show that the conscientious citizen has done a fine job selling the profession to the public.

Or has he?

Unfortunately, the answer is "No!" The elusive man in the street, finally convinced that his only duty was to whoop it up to those who would listen about the necessity of getting more young people into teaching, has made an unhappy mistake. His

error stems from a notion long and widely persisting that practically anybody—repeat, practically anybody—can be a teacher. We must assume (by the quality of candidate being recommended) that our average man has been guided by that ancient wheeze of Bernard Shaw's: "Those who can, do; those who can't, teach."

Such an assumption may strike the reader as purposely frivolous. Yet one need spend only a few hours in any teachers college admissions office to be shocked by the large percentage of applicants, utterly unqualified in personality and academic record, who have been directed there by well-meaning

friends. This conclusion I arrive at, regretfully, after examining some thousands of recent high-school transcripts (with their letters of recommendation). These have appeared not only in my own teacher-education institution but in many others, both private and State. The impression is thus inevitably forced upon me that innumerable men and women of goodwill, who suggest education as a profession to our youth, must honestly believe

that teaching is a job for the vocational misfit. Even professional educators sometimes betray themselves and their associates by the remarks they jot down on the official high-school transcript sent to teachers colleges. You would be surprised how often I have seen the following kind of candidaterecommendation not just by school principals but by guidance directors as well-specialists who, obviously, should know better. "To be honest, Lucy has always had considerable trouble with her schoolwork. Therefore, as you can see, she does not have college-certificate grades. In fact, she stands somewhat under the average in her class. That is, however, only because she has a lower IQ than most. But she is persistent and is a wonderful citizen! She is no problem, really, so we are permitting her to graduate. She truly loves little children, and I recommend her enthusiastically as a hard worker. I know she will make a fine elementary teacherkindergarten, especially.'

If educators themselves thus join the bemused layman in his quaint opinion of the qualities needed for teaching, it is, I depose, about time to cast up accounts. I am persuaded, after talking with hundreds of people busied with teacher recruitment, that many are using some such set of standards as this:

"For nursery-school kindergarten the candidate actually requires little education. She should, though, be a genial, motherly soul—IQ not above 85. Otherwise she'll realize what a dreadful spot she's in. After all, the children's own mothers must have given up or the kids wouldn't be here so early in the game. For grades I, II, and III a patient, dull-normal character will be fine. True, she may have to do a little so-called teaching (give her two

years, say, of some sort of training after high school), but it'll likely be playing games or something and keeping order. An IQ 90-100 ought to do. For grades IV through VI a good, strong disciplinarian is required. Probably some teachers college grad is indicated. Get an old maid bright enough to catch onto the little devils and to do something about it. If she happens to hate children thoroughly, that will help. IQ 100-105. For junior-senior high school the teacher should be a liberal-arts college graduate. She'll have no real information about teaching, of course, but so what? She merely needs a good cultural background (which, of course, a

teachers college product wouldn't have). Around 110 IQ will be useful provided there's a principal to run the discipline and keep her attendance records for her. For college — what do you mean—teaching! Everybody knows there's never been any teaching in the colleges. Demand 125 minimum IQ, a Ph.D., and let the section men and tutors worry about the classes. An absent-minded, impractical type will be best. He'll get in-

President, Lesley College, Cambridge, Mass.; Rotarian

It isn't enough to start droves

of young people toward teaching,

says this educator. Quality is

the great and desperate need.

TRENTWELL MASON WHITE

terested eventually in research and just turn out textbooks. That will bother nobody."

For all my drawing the long bow a trifle in the preceding set of "standards," the fact remains that many well-meaning citizens who have been furiously selling their "why not try teaching?" propaganda do, oftener than not, recommend candidates who fit excellently into such a ridiculous scheme. Fortunately for education, most of their efforts have been rendered harmless by college directors of admissions who have quietly refused the slow and the weak.

Please believe me, teachers are *not* drawn from the ranks of those who can't succeed in any other vocation or who are simply waiting for marriage or a job in industry. If it ever *was* true, it certainly is not today. There *is* a teacher shortage indeed, but teachers colleges (and the schools which employ their graduates) are not in the least interested in the culls or in the rejects of other types of colleges. Should your candidate's record be unacceptable for, say, a good liberal-arts college, it will be equally unacceptable for an accredited teachers college. Teachers may be second-class citizens, salary-wise, but intellectually they are expected to stand at the head of their communities.

Let me put it even more positively. As you look for teaching timber among presently-to-be-graduated high-school pupils, seek out the nimble and lively mind, the questing ambition. Search for the girl (or boy) who genuinely likes people, who thus may have qualities of leadership. And these qualities will include maturity, poise, resourcefulness, and courage. High ethical and moral standards are also to be sought in such a candidate. Teachers must be not only personable but thoroughly vigorous. The shy, mousy soul, the ivory-tower dreamer, the

cheap, the flashy—none of these is wanted; none of these can become a real teacher.

True teachers are, first, human beings with understanding hearts and an eagerness to help others. Unless your candidates have selfless service as a fundamental philosophy of life, and sound minds in healthy bodies, they must surely fail. And such failure means great damage to many tender, easily influenced, young personalities. As we all look forward to keeping our free nations strong, and to building our future with great security, we must assume tomorrow's adult citizens will have been taught today by superior teachers. It is the responsibility of each of us, then, to emphasize only the highest standards in encouraging future teachers. Let our watchword be: Only the best need apply.

'This One Thing I Do'

Some understanding words to a young person at commencement.

By HERBERT V. PROCHNOW

Former Deputy Under Secretary of State of the U.S.A. Rotarian, Chicago, Ill.

MARK TWAIN once said, "When I was 14 years old, my father was so ignorant I hated to have the old man around. But when I was 21, I was surprised to see how much he had learned in only seven years." The passing years bring wisdom—and humility. They bring less self-assurance, but they bring a larger sense of the abiding values of life.

The Apostle Paul wrote a letter to the Philippians containing five words which are appropriate to this happy occasion of your commencement. Those five words are: "This one thing I do."

For more than 30 years Paul had suffered hardship. Shortly before his life was taken in Rome, he wrote to his friends and said: "This one thing I do: forgetting the hardships, the struggles, and the difficulties of the past, and looking to the future, I shall strive to live a great and noble life."

Wrapped up in those words are three thoughts which may determine in a large measure whether life is to be a futile, blind experience or a great challenge.

In the first place, when one says, "This one thing I do," it definitely indicates that he has made an important decision. The ability to make up one's mind is one of the earmarks of greatness. Of course you and I will make the right decision, the intelligent decision, when it is easy. But will we have the courage when it is difficult, and even unpopular, to make the right decision?

Many times decisions are not easy. Albert Schweitzer, living in a hut in Africa for his ideals; Mark Twain, at 60 years of age bankrupt, starting out on a lecture tour to earn enough money to pay his debts; Abraham Lincoln, carrying the terrible burden of a nation engaged in civil war—these men could testify to the price men pay for courageous decisions.

Small minds, lazy minds, weak minds, take the easiest way—always make the easiest decisions.

Life is the sum total of all the decisions one makes. When you fail to decide, you are deciding. There is no such thing as indecision.

In the second place, when a person says, "This one thing I do," he states in unmistakable terms

that his life is to have a singleness of purpose.

Many of us would like to be great in some field. But are we really willing by the hardest work, the longest hours, and the greatest sacrifice to achieve that ambition? Too many lives are like the man Voltaire once described as an old-fashioned oven: always heating but never cooking anything. As Walt Whitman said, "I was simmering, simmering, simmering: Emerson brought me to a boil." Many of us succeed to where we almost reach the boiling point. It takes struggles in life to make strength. It takes singleness of purpose to reach an objective.

"This one thing I do." The one thing Paul was determined to do was to live a noble life. Each one of us needs to determine as early as possible in life that he is going to live for ideals and objectives that will outlast his own life.

This, then, is the decision, and the one single and great objective in life: to take whatever occupation or profession one may be in—doctor, businessman, farmer, dentist, banker, attorney, schoolteacher, housewife—and to live life greatly, nobly—to live for those ideals that will outlast your own life.

For example, if you demand wise and honest government, you must recognize that such government is the product of wise and honest citizens. If you demand unfair advantages for your business, your union, your city, or your State, remember that such action helps destroy a nation's character. If you demand freedom of worship and speech for yourself, you must respect those rights for others. If you would live in a community in which you may have pride, then dedicate yourself to your own responsibilities in that community.

In the play *Green Pastures*, Noah says to the Lord, "I ain't very much, but I'm all I got."

Well, you're all you've got. The question is "What are you going to do with what you've got?" Will you use yourself to make life richer, better, nobler? Someone may say that this is the counsel of perfection. This is the good life. And so it is. The person who lives it will be able to say with joy, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

British Painter

World famed as a statesman, orator, and writer, Sir Winston Churchill is now surprising U.S. art lovers with the work of his brush and palette.



HE world's most famous "Sunday painter" is having a one-man show—his first. Several months ago Sir Winston Churchill selected 35 "Churchills" from the walls of Chartwell, his country home in Kent, England, and let them go on tour in the United States of America. This he did with some urging by another amateur limner named Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The idea for the show came from Joyce C. Hall, a greeting-card maker and Rotarian of Kansas City, Missouri. He visited Sir Winston in England, suggested the exhibition, and later received a cabled approval. In arranging the tour. Rotarian Hall saw to it that the paintings would be on exhibit in Dallas, Texas,

when Rotary International holds its 1958 Convention there, June 1-5.

One of the paintings is reproduced on this month's cover. A landscape done in 1924 on the West Coast of France, it is called Mimizan, the name of a resort village near the wooded area. The depth of the scene is attributed by critics to

Sir Winston's skillful handling of the shad-

ows cast by the grove of trees.

Six other paintings lent by Americans are travelling with the 35 chosen by Sir Winston. The touring exhibit spans 41 years of his life, from his Plug Street scene of Flanders done in 1916, the year after he left the British Admiralty, to View from La Pausa, Roquebrune, a Riviera scene done in 1957. In all, he has painted some 300 canvases.

In his book Amid These Storms, Sir Winston tells how cautiously he approached his first canvas: "So very gingerly I mixed a little blue paint . . . and with infinite precaution made a mark about as big as a bean upon the affronted snow-white shield." At that moment, Lady Lavery, wife of the famous portrait painter Sir John Lavery, came along and convinced him that the brush was to be used as a weapon. "The spell was broken," he wrote. "The sickly inhibitions rolled away. I seized the largest brush and fell upon my victim with berserk fury. I have never felt any awe of a canvas since.

Sir Winston, who contributed two articles to this Magazine in the '30s, is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Wanstead and Woodford, England.



Joyce C. Hall

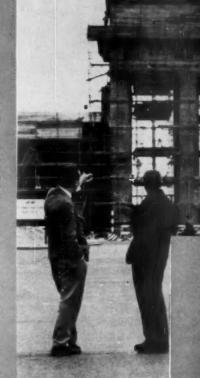
ROTARY IN BERLIN

A BRIEF VISIT TO AN ISLAND OF FREEDOM IN A SEA OF COMMUNISM...TO A CITY WHERE A BOOMING PROSPERITY IS FAST FILLING THE CRATERS OF WAR AND WHERE 96 MEN WHO EVERY WEEK MEET UNDER THE WHEEL ARE PLAYING KEY ROLES IN THIS INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL RENAISSANCE.

Photos by Kurt Severin

from Three Lions

Berlin's most fashionable arreet, the Kurable arreet, the Kurable arreet, the left is once again bright and lively. At the left is the Hotel am Zoo, the meeting place of the Rotary Club of Berlin. In the distance is the ruined Kaiser Withelm Memorial Church. Berlin's Brandenburg Monument (right), once a victory arch, is now a foreboding barrier marking the odge of the Iron Curtain.



THE scars of World War II can still be seen in Germany's greatest city, shadowy though they are in the glitter of Berlin's postwar rebirth. A block from the elegant Hotel am Zoo, meeting place of the Rotary Club of Berlin, stands the jagged tower of Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, victim of bombings, a symbol of war's horror. The bustling, ultramodern shops separating the two buildings are small structures crouching in gaps left by massive buildings destroyed in air raids.

Few groups more reflect the troubled past and dynamic present of Germany than does the Rotary Club of Berlin. Founded in 1929, it was only well started when the rise of totalitarianism presaged its eclipse. In 1934 its newspaper-publisher Secretary fled Germany to escape a Hitler "clean-up." Later, other members were forced out of their businesses, and in 1937 it and all other Rotary Clubs in Germany were forced to dissolve. Many of the Berlin ex-Rotarians then met to form a group which carried on throughout the War and became the nucleus for the Club when it was reëstablished in 1951. Only six of the former Rotarians remained. Many had fled Berlin. Some had died in bombings, others by suicide, and 12 had been kidriaped by the Russians.

Berlin Rotarians, even as they plan new projects to further the startling German recovery, are well aware that they live on a protected political island in a tossing Red sea. The blockade of Berlin by the Russians in 1948-49 and the resulting 11-month Berlin air lift dramatized this fact. Symbol of the encircling Iron Curtain is grim Brandenburg Monument, beyond which lies bleak, Russian-dominated East Berlin and one million of the city's 3,300,000 inhabitants. Refugees still filter into West Berlin, and they must be fed and cared for—a continuing concern of the Rotary Club of Berlin.

The Rotarians of Berlin travel widely throughout

The Rotarians of Berlin travel widely throughout Western Europe. But for those involved in political work, all such trips must be via Tempelhof Airport, for crossing the Red zone is dangerous.

The future is uncertain, and reunification a long way off. But Berlin Rotarians, influential rebuilders all, are certain that their magnificent city will be its own self again someday.

Closely linked with the other Rotary Clubs of the free world, yet separated physically by an encircling Red zone, is the Rotary Club of Berlin, headed by Dr. Helmus Hemscheids (below).



Continued from page 19

Administrator: August Weltzien, public revenue service executive, and the American-built Kongresshalle. He is a member of the Benjamin Franklin Foundation, which promoted its building.



Contractor: Before the rising skeleton of Berlin's a-building 350-room Hilton Hotel, construction-company president Wolfgang Knochenhauer confers over a blueprint with a Hilton executive.



Musician: Manager-conductor of the U.S. State Department-sponsored Radio Symphony Orchestra of Berlin—a naturalized American—Dr. Wolfgang Stresemann, his American wife and child.

The 96 Rotarians: A Cross Section

VITAL figures in the amazing reconstruction of Berlin and Germany are the 96 members of the Rotary Club of Berlin, drawn as they are from top leadership in many different fields.

There are industrialists like Club President Helmut Hemscheidt, manager of Berlin's famed Zeiss-Ikon camera works; Past Club President Dr. Wilhelm Borner, chemicals manufacturer, president of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce; and Lothar Hennies, manager, Berlin auto plant of Daimler-Benz.

There are political leaders of the new German Federal Republic: Ernst Lemmer, a member of the third Cabinet of Chancellor Adenauer and Federal Minister for All-German Affairs, and Otto Bach, former Senator who directed refugee aid, now Vice-President of the Europa Union.

Herr Drexler, editor-in-chief of Berlin's famous newspaper *Abend*, is a Rotarian, as is Professor Dr. von Kress, who, as rector, helped establish and develop the Free University of Berlin.

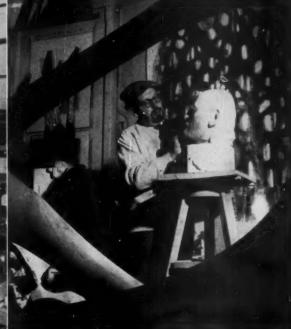
X-ray motion pictures of the human heart in action, taken by heart specialist Dr. Westerkamp, have been shown at medical congresses throughout the world. Emergency church activities in the East Zone, including medical and other help for political prisoners, is part of the work of Dr. Christian Berg, head of such work for the Evangelical Church throughout Germany. A naturalized American who has returned to Germany under U. S. State Department sponsorship is Dr. Wolfgang Stresemann, son of the noted pre-Hitler German Chancellor and manager-conductor of the Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra.

Such is the quality of membership which makes the Rotary Club of Berlin the influential cross section of business and professional life it is.

Political leader: Ernst Lemmer, former Federal Post-Minister of Germany and now Federal Minister for All-German Affairs, devotes much time to East Zone problems, German reunification.







Camera manufacturer: Manager of the Berlin factory of Zeiss-Ikon, Rotary President Dr. Helmut H. Hemscheidt lovingly inspects a famed product of its assembly line.

Artist: Professor Karl Hartung sculpts a massive head in the studio of the Berlin art academy, where he teaches. He received the Art Prize of the city of Berlin in 1951.

(Continued on next page)

Auto manufacturer: Prestige cars like this Mercedes 219 are produced by Daimler-Benz. Its Berlin plant manager is Lothar Hennies, 1958-59 Rotary Club President-Elect.

Medical scientist: Diagnosing malfunction of the heart with the aid of X-ray motion pictures is the specialty of Dr. Westerkamp, here shown photographing a patient.





June, 1958



After luncheon, the Club listens to a talk by Professor Dr. Hans Peter Schmitz on famous orchestra leaders and conductors.



Piping-hot Rinderbrust, veal breast, is the fare for the day. (Above) Ex-Senator Otto Bach, Europa Union Vice-President. (Below) Dr. Carl Friedrich Mueller, 82, one of the oldest members.



Berlin Rotarians Meet Wednesdays at 13:00 and work at Rotary through the week

EVEN the simple typical local dish which the menu features cannot alter the air of prominence, dignity, and efficiency which prevails when the Rotary Club of Berlin meets Wednesdays at 13 o'clock (1 P.M.) in the Hotel am Zoo on the fashionable Kurfürstendamm. Like Rotarians anywhere, the members enjoy talking of their trades and deals and pleasures. Yet they are somehow unique.

Socially prominent, top-ranking professionals in their fields, they feel obliged to aid others in understanding the Berlin problem. Secretary K. M. Roscher alone has sent hundreds of informative letters overseas. Others have been able to channel certain types of orders into the city's commercial and industrial enterprises, or to obtain needed materials for hospitals and schools. Many have invited their friends from abroad to visit and study Berlin.

Aiding refugees are such men as heart specialist Dr. Westerkamp, who treats East Zone patients gratis on a large scale. The Club itself has given and raised much money to help refugee agencies, for it is ever conscious of the endless stream of people who surge over the fences to look for a better life, work, lood, and at least temporary asylum.



Since its reorganization in 1951, the Rotary Club has been meeting in the Hotel am Zoo (center). The building that stood on its left, now replaced by small shops, was destroyed by bombs during a World War II air raid.



It's a choice cigar for architect Professor Karl Otto, an organizer of Berlin's recent big architecture exhibition.



Coins for the Spendendose, a collection box, come from the purse of Dr. Felix Theusner, 81, a banker. Money collected goes to charities.



Youngest member is Herr Tielebier-Langenscheidt, 36, owner of the Langenscheidt publishing house, noted for dictionaries.



Professor Dr. I. H. Schultz (at left), well known for his work in psychotherapy, with Swedish Consul General von Tamm.



Dr. Soeharso Surakarta, visiting Rotarian from Indonesia, "lights up" Berliner Dr. Koerte, who is prominent in the coal trade of his city.



K. M. Roscher, head of an economics and a German-American association, has long been Club Secretary, as was his father.



Since the death of a British Rotarian's officer son in 1954, Dr. Pritsch and Secretary Roscher have cared for his grave.



Refugees from the Osten (East Zone) spend a pleasant afternoon at the Nachbarschaftsheim Kreuzberg. Money to equip the center was collected by the Rotarians of Berlin. Finding jobs and homes for the refugees remains a serious problem for West Germany.



Children of refugee or poor parents are cared for in a home for which a Rotary Club fund drive provided all furniture.

FOUNDATIONS

By F. EMERSON ANDREWS

EARLY in this century a small gray-haired man sat in a palatial residence on Fifth Avenue in New York City listening to a caller describe a special project for which he needed funds. The small man was favorably impressed and broke in to ask how much it would cost. "I think as much as \$5,000," said the visitor.

Andrew Carnegie dismissed the man with the curt statement, "I am not interested in the retail business!"

He was not being ungenerous; quite the opposite. Years ago he had announced his "gospel of wealth": that the millionaire is "but a trustee for the poor" and the "man who dies rich dies disgraced." He was trying, almost desperately, to dispose usefully of his immense fortune, and he could not spend personal time on \$5,000 trifles. He had to give in large amounts, but he wanted that giving to be effective. "The best means of benefiting the community," he once said, "is to place within its reach the ladders upon which the aspiring can rise."

The device he found for large

A look at a modern institution of which there are more than 5,000 in the U.S.A. They spend about 600 million a year.



but discriminating giving was the foundation, and he did more than any other single person to start the foundation movement rolling in the early years of this century. He himself set up a number of them, some for special purposes, such as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and then, in 1911, The Carnegie Corporation of New York with an original endowment of 125 million dollars, this time for broad purposes.

A few wealthy donors had set up foundations before Andrew Carnegie; many, wealthy and not so wealthy, have followed him. On occasion the gift is small and for a very special purpose.

For example, James Dean, a Boston banker, long made it a Sunday practice to board his power boat and deliver Sunday newspapers to the crew of the Boston Light Vessel. As he grew older, he realized he would not always be around to render this service, so in his will he set up a special fund of \$10,000, the interest of which, since August, 1946, has

been providing for "delivery to the Boston Light Vessel of one copy of each of the principal Sunday newspapers published in Boston" from mid-April to mid-October.

Foresightedly, he placed this James Dean Fund within Boston's community foundation, the Permanent Charity Fund. It is therefore administered along with a group of other small funds by a committee of representative citizens, and if electronic controls abolish crews on lightships his gift can be devoted to some related purpose without costly court action.

The number of present foundations will depend upon definitions; but even if we omit very small ones with negligible assets and fund-raising organizations that try to cash in on foundation prestige by appropriating the name, we find more than 5,000. Their assets aggregate about 7 billion 2 hundred million dollars, and they spend about 600 million a year.

These sums are substantial, but they do not support the popular assumption that foundations are

a reservoir of unlimited wealth, able to undertake vast projects at will. In the framework of today's economy, their resources are not large. We consume in tobacco smoke each 13 months the equivalent of the accumulated wealth of all the foundations put together. As for expenditures, in recent years foundations have been spending about 8 cents of the total philanthropic dollar. But because they have had long experience in giving and most of them dispense their funds with care, they have built an enviable record of accomplishment from relatively meager resources.

These foundations are nearly as various as the individuals—and companies—who set them up. But it is possible at least to group them.

First are the general-research foundations. They include most of the larger, well-known foundations, and a few with modest assets. They operate under broad charters, controlled by boards of trustees of wide interests, and usually have a trained professional staff to serve as the "eyes" of the foundation, judging projects offered, seeking out promising new ventures, and under trustee direction guiding the grants program, or actual operations if the foundation is of the operating type. They support the venture-capital theory of philanthropy, not giving for relief or routine budgets, but seeking out new ventures that would have little chance of support elsewhere and offer a chance of pushing forward the frontiers of human knowledge. The Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and The Carnegie Corporation of New York are the largest of these, and the best known; about 150 others have similar characteristics though less money, and together this small group represents more than half the assets of all American foundations.

Quite different are the specialpurpose foundations. Here the donor had a specific idea, and he limited his foundation—which was often a trust rather than a corporation—to that purpose. A few are large (Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., gave the General Education Board, now being dissolved, some 129 million dollars) but most are small. If they are perpetuities with a purpose narrowly hedged, they run the danger of becoming outmoded or useless.

Sometimes a parent organization sets up its own foundation for some special purpose. An example known to all Rotarians is the Rotary Foundation. It is legally a separate organization, empowered to receive and disburse tax-exempt contributions. Its Trustees are appointed by the President of Rotary International, must be Rotarians, and may be removed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International. The Foundation's fine Fellowship program is known the world over. *

"FAMILY foundations" have grown by the thousands in recent years. Typically, they are set up by a living person or persons rather than by bequest, and their boards, at least for the first years, usually consist of the donor, members of his family, and perhaps close business associates. They are a convenient channel for the personal giving of the founder. They not only help systematize his contributions, but offer some tax and business advantages. In a year of high income when his taxes would reach an abnormally high bracket, the donor can sink an unusually large amount in his foundation. and take the substantial deduction, but pay this money out over a number of years. Capital-gains taxes can be escaped by contributing appreciated securities to the foundation. Common stock contributed to a foundation is often still voted by the donor as a trustee.

In the 1940s there was considerable evidence that the foundation device was sometimes being used for purposes primarily business rather than philanthropic; the Internal Revenue Code was heavily revised in 1950, taxing against all foundations income derived from conduct of a business not related to their exempt purposes, and making forfeit their exempt status if they engage in any of a wide

variety of "prohibited transactions" which would divert income or principal to the donor or his associates.

Business corporations now give away about 500 million dollars a year. They, too, have been quick to realize the advantages of a foundation for their giving. Not fewer than 1,500 company-sponsored foundations now exist, nearly all of them set up in the last decade and a half.

They offer to the parent company at least three major advantages. Requests for contributions can be channelled to the foundation, relieving business executives of the chores of acknowledging and handling, and reducing the "heat" put upon them by personal solicitations. A single contribution can be made at the end of the year, when the profit position is known, but the money need not be immediately disbursed. In a year of high profits, or exceptionally high tax rates, a substantial contribution can be made to the company foundation, which then serves as a philanthropic bank. permitting expenditure of this sum over a number of years, levelling out contributions through good and bad periods.

Both corporation and family foundations are sometimes called "current income" foundations. Unlike the traditional older foundations which had multiple millions for an initial gift or bequest, these organizations often have little corpus, but finance their sometimes substantial programs out of gifts received each year.

There are other varieties. One, the community foundation, was mentioned in connection with the Dean Fund. Most large cities in the United States have a community trust, or foundation, usually bearing the name of the city itself -New York Community Trust, Cleveland Foundation, Chicago Community Trust, and the like. This is a very useful device whereby any individual can set up a fund, even a small one, through the local bank of his choice, which has its financial management, while the community foundation is responsible for carrying out the purposes he has indicated through a distribution committee consisting of representative citizens of that community.

Then there is one tax-supported foundation, the National Science Foundation. The President has recommended a 1959 appropriation of 140 million dollars, which, if approved, would bring its expenditures above those of any private foundation.

Can one get money for local clubs, societies, churches, hospitals, from a foundation? Probably not. Family foundations, which are likely to have limited funds, do give to causes in their own neighborhood in about the same pattern as wealthy individuals-indeed, they are in many cases just such persons in corporate disguise. But a large national foundation receives from 5,000 to 10,000 appeals a year, and it may make only 100 grants, only a few of which originate from any of these appeals. The stronger and more obvious the need, the less likelihood that such a foundation will support it; for the giving public has at least 12 times as much to give as all the foundations together, and the obvious need can best be met from such funds.

T IS possible to help people in trouble (relief), or to help people out of trouble (cure or rehabilitation), or to help people avoid trouble (prevention and research). The last includes searching out the ultimate causes of personal and social catastrophe and building resistance to these disasters through spiritual strengths and by making men more healthful, able, and creative. It is in these areas that most of the larger foundations concentrate their efforts: they seldom give to local causes.

Information about a particular foundation may be obtained from its annual report; most of the larger foundations issue such reports, and send them on request. All these reports, and much additional material about substantially every foundation now in operation, can be freely consulted at the Foundation Library Center, newly established in New York City under a special grant from the Carnegie Corporation to collect and make generally available just such information.

^{*} See The Rotarian for October, 1957, for an article on the 130 young men and women who in 1957-58 received Rotary Foundation grants for graduate study in lands other than their own.—Ebs.



What It's Like to Be 16

Announcing the Winners of a Letter Contest



TO BE 16 years old today is to be carefree, worried, uncertain, sure, dependent, rebellious, frivolous, practical, idealistic, introspective—and happy to be here.

Forty-seven fine young friends from nine countries who are 16 have just told us this. They have told us in letters they wrote and submitted in a little contest we recently conducted. Titled the "What It's Like to Be 16 Years Old Today Contest," it was open to 16-year-old sons and daughters of Rotarians everywhere. Their entries were to be letters of not more than 300 words and were to be received in this office by March 1. What inspired the contest was the symposium If I Were 16 Again which appeared in the December, 1957, issue, and in which the contest was announced.

We received, as noted, 47 entries—31 of them from girls. A few of the entries, excellent ones, disqualified themselves by exceeding the word and time limits. Even so, the number of letters strongly contending for the solitary prize of \$50 was so great that we created seven honorable-mention prizes of \$10 each. Our basis for judgment was "How ably does this young person relate what, to him, it's like to be 16?"

So . . . congratulations to our top winner, Miss Donna Johnson, of Tallahassee, Florida, U.S.A.—a junior in Leon High School, a charter member of a girls service club called Civinettes, circulation manager of her high-school paper, and art editor for next year of her school "annual." Congratulations, too, to our honorable-mention winners whose letters appear on the next two pages. And thanks to all for this clear insight into an age most readers of this Magazine left three decades ago. It raises your hopes, doesn't it, Dad?

-THE EDITORS

THE WINNING LETTER

By Donna Johnson Daughter of Malcolm B. Johnson Newspaper Publisher, Tallahassee, Fla.

SIXTEEN is a dozen red carnations, chemistry, "hot dogs," Shetland sweaters, and dancing in stocking feet. A piece of Scotch tape, Inspiration Point, ribbons, and root beer.

'55 Fairlanes, bucket pocketbooks, a silver spoon, football players, and a dirty teddy bear.

Sixteen is a white dress, a popular record, and a long-awaited 'phone call. Bermuda shorts, a gold cross, a driver's license, and crinolines.

Firecrackers, a yellow orchid, red velvet sheaths, a worn-out doll. College boys, blue pencils, a string of pearls, and a drag race.

Sixteen is nail polish, parties, Emerson's essays,

and a piggy bank. A green Studebaker, hand cream, a smile, a few tears. French fries, silver flats, a stop sign, and a kiss.

A gold compact, milk shakes, and a green satin formal. A rock-and-roll dance, magazines, a pillow, and white gloves.

Sixteen is a fountain pen, shells, boiled peanuts, and a card signed "Love



Donna Johnson

always." Car keys, Marines, colored chalk, a pink hat. Hoop skirts, a red Ford, mistletoe, and dinner at the beach.

Sixteen is drive-ins, Ivy League clothes, a driedup old lake, pictures, and chewing gum. Concrete pipes, Moon Hill, cherry Pepsi's, dresser drawers, and a dream.

Sixteen is alive. Sixteen is wonderful.

Honorable-Mention Winners on next page

HONORABLE-MENTION LETTER

By Linda Armistead Daughter of Dan I. Armistead Petroleum Retailer, Barnesville, Ga.

SIXTEEN. An age of hamburgers, cokes, radios, and dates. An age of thoughts and dreams and plans. Of being the most lonesome person in the world one day and the most happy the next. Of learning geometry and the causes of the Civil War and the latest dance steps. Of wanting a car and a cashmere sweater. Of writing to colleges for bulletins. Of trying to do everything all at once. Of visiting airports and seeing the latest movies. Of loving cool breezes and crickets and pine trees. Of discovery. Discovery of new friends and new places, new hobbies and new sides of oneself. An age of fear. Fear of loneliness and war, cold and hunger. An age of excitement. Of dances and parties and trips. An age of responsibility. Of studying and working and practicing honesty and truth. Sixteen is an age of loving, singing, hoping, and worshiping. It is not an age of preparing to live. It is living.

HONORABLE-MENTION LETTER

By Pamela Brasell Daughter of Austin Brasell Timber Preserver, Wanganui, New Zealand

How STRANGE the people of this earth are! While the adolescents strive for maturity, the adults dream to relive their childhood, not realizing that without their time-gained wisdom it would be unchanged. As did our elders, we young folk must learn by time and our mistakes.

I am never satisfied with my age or situation. Always I dream of someday when I shall be more independent. When that goal is reached—another shines.

The beauty and perfection of Nature are always a source of fascination to me. Some show their feelings in poetry, others music, but the canvas and oils are my instruments. I do not attempt to copy the Creator's work, but merely to unfold its wonders in a picture which I alone can understand.

But even this has frustration, for while I paint I realize that study is necessary both to make it worth while and easier to unfold. Now is the time to learn, for the opportunity may never come again.

One day, my duty as a woman to care for a husband and children will cause me to lay aside my brushes. I must therefore develop a good character as well as art ability. Character is built up of admired characteristics adopted from people we meet or read about. By joining organizations and sharing others' interest I should form a more worth-while and complex personality.

We teen-agers constantly find unforeseen events, decisions which may change our lives, instability in being neither child nor adult and lack of understanding from our parents when we find times difficult. Too often they forget their 25 years of extra experience.

From this age I will pass, but with me I shall take my God to guide me and help me keep the ideals of my 17th year.

HONORABLE-MENTION LETTER

By Mary Gay Doman Daughter of Everett R. Doman Forest Supervisor, Alamagordo, N. Mex.

THE 16-year-old of today is affoat on a vast sea of opportunity and responsibility. Since our parents were 16 the rivers of progress and science, pouring their products unceasingly into this sea, have deepened and broadened it until now it begins to crack the dam of space. The winds which howl over the sea tell of intercontinental missiles and nuclear weapons which could destroy mankind. As young people today, we sometimes wonder if by the time we have our ships firmly anchored in the harbor of adulthood, there will be a world for us to assume the responsibility of running.

But before that time arrives, we must still cross much of the sea. Today it is more turbulent than ever before. The waves of progress and opportunity are more numerous than at any other time in history. In our world, opportunity doesn't knock once; it pounds constantly to be let in. The crest of every wave brings a new opportunity or responsibility.

At 16, with the help of our teachers, our friends, and especially our parents, we have our course toward the mainland of adulthood fairly well charted. With the hands of our navigators on the wheel beside ours, we are learning to guide our own ships. We are waiting expectantly for the time in the near future when we shall be captains of our own ships. Now we can stand up proudly and face all the responsibility and all the decisions with which the world may confront us with confidence that we are fast learning to cope with them and that we are on the road to becoming good adult citizens.

HONORABLE-MENTION LETTER

By James Graber Son of Eldon W. Graber Educator, Newton, Kans.

W HAT is it like to be 16 years old today? It is like youth always is—full of life, hope, enthusiasm, and contradictions. It is a time of decision and of drifting, of emerging freedoms and frustrating restrictions, of the many such contrasting problems of achieving maturity. It is a period of worry and of joy, of all things—each in its own time.

But most of all it is a time of busyness, when demands for attention come crowding in so thick and fast it is almost impossible to give thought to the future. And when one does manage to grab a moment for this purpose, a multitude of uncertainties arise instantly, for in this modern era the 16-year-old is not "the master of his fate, the cap-

tain of his soul," at least not in regard to our every-day world.

Add to this the lack of experience natural to youth and the vicissitudes of our present society plus the necessity for making some of life's major decisions, and one gets a good picture of the serious side of being 16 and the doubts and confusion which naturally arise.

But when one is 16, no hurdle is too high, and therefore these problems are viewed confidently and optimistically despite the fact that the path ahead does not seem as clear as it does to those who are looking at the situation with the advantage of experience and hindsight.

This is what it is like to be 16 today in the America of Sputniks and H-bombs, and it is still a time of high hopes and ideals coupled with the knowledge that the responsibility for tomorrow's world lies with us, the youth of today.

HONORABLE-MENTION LETTER

By Alex Ripol Son of Elmer Johnson Meat Retailer, Hopkins, Minn.

TO BE 16 years old ... I am that old, but I cannot tell you what it is like ... so complex, so contradictory. How can I expect others to understand me if I do not understand myself?

I know I am not a man, but I feel I was a child, I want freedom, independence, but I am afraid of being left alone; I convince myself of my strength and character, when I know I am yet feeble and weak. Child today, man tomorrow; hating yesterday, loving now; strong a while ago, now crying; desiring to be a grownup, but behaving like a child.

But I am happy, happy and grateful. Happy as anybody who can dream a future, an unknown but wide smiling future, sometimes dark, but promising always. Happy for my independence, and for my dependence, happy learning even if I cry I am not, happy being one of those called men.

And even I am old enough to be thankful. Thankful for my life, for being young, thankful to my parents, thankful to society, to democracy, to God, for my 16 years of life.

HONORABLE-MENTION LETTER

By Janet Page Light Daughter of Herbert W. Light Fire-Insurance Underwriter, Bluefield, W. Va.

SIXTEEN—the very word has a magic ring. It makes one think of youth—laughter—good times—a first kiss. Being 16 means all of these things, but it also means much more.

When I became 16, I began to have new privileges. One of these was a key to the family car. To me, it was a symbol of the new freedom I acquired. But it was also a symbol of the many new responsibilities which were mine. I had to run family errands, act as chauffeur for my sister and brothers, and take turns in providing transportation for myself and my friends. I began to learn that life holds duties as well as privileges, and that to have the freedom I desire I must use it wisely, and cheerfully accept the responsibilities which accompany it.

Sixteen is a time of conflicts. I feel an ever-increasing sense of independence, and at times I strongly desire to show that I can "go it alone." Then, at other times, I realize that I have a need for the love, understanding, and encouragement which can only come from others. Sometimes I feel self-confident, and think that I am capable of successfully solving any problems that may arise. But often I think of how much the rapidly changing world will demand of me, and I fear that I will not be able to meet the challenge. However, because I have the natural enthusiasm and energy of a 16-year-old, my spirits soon rise, and I resolve to develop my potentialities so that I can meet with assurance any situation which comes along.

For me, the joys of this year have far outweighed the discouragements. Truly I think that 16 is a magical age.

HONORABLE-MENTION LETTER

By Nell B. Tabor Daughter of Roy D. Taylor Life-Insurance Underwriter, Titton, Ga.

At this glorious stage, life is like one big mixing bowl. Ingredients of frolic, love, hope, responsibility, and ambition are blended toward one end: the maturity and adulthood of tomorrow.

Frolic! How very important this is to the life of a teen-ager. We are so often pictured laughing over some silly thing, showing excessive pleasure over an original creation, or participating in undignified stunts.

During this time, we first begin to expand our parental love into an esteem for our fellowmen. Who could omit one of the main components of our age: our unequalled ability to fall into and out of love with the changing of the seasons?

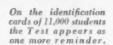
It is now that we learn to look for the brighter side of the situation and to maintain hope, when things in our comparatively small world seem darkest, for hope is the substance around which all dreams are built.

The 16th year for many is a time of walking a tight rope of indecision, for it is now that we are being introduced to the decisions we must make and the responsibilities we must accept, around the all-too-near corner of maturity. As we begin to realize our responsibilities, we become more ambitious about the future and our place in it. We dream of many great things which we hope to do and we like to picture ourselves as someone important—the best in his or her profession. It is toward this goal that we strive.

After reaching maturity, I know that I shall be able to look back to my 16th year as one of the major building blocks of my life.



A pretty Long Beach senior-high miss applies a poster to a classroom wall. Some five hundred of them went up.



In school print shop The Four-Way Test is put on the back cover of student handbooks of Polytechnic High.

Committee Chairman Wright, Club President Newcomb, and Past Governor Locke check sites for other billboards.

One of nine panel meetings of Long Beach Rotarians in members' homes at which the Test project was discussed.

Four Tough To the Youth of Long Beach

In SCHOOLS from Juneau to Johannesburg The Four-Way Test has been memorized, recited, pondered, and applied. It has touched the lives of thousands of students in more than a score of nations, and is reaching new thousands as Rotary Clubs continue to bring the Test to more schools. Recently, the 260-man Rotary Club of Long Beach, California, introduced this simple measuring stick of human conduct in the senior high schools of this coastal community of beautiful beaches, oil wells, aircraft plants, and a quarter million people.

It was easy to keep the Test before the students. Framed posters in classrooms, billboards near each school, student handbooks, book covers, identification cards, school papers—all were used to remind the young folks to measure their thoughts, words, and deeds by the four simple questions. Less easy was the job of incorporating the Test as a functional part of the high-school curriculum. Working together, the Rotary Four-Way Test Committee and the school principals decided that a new curriculum publication was needed for the development of ethical values and the improvement of conduct as a part of the regular school program.

A group of Long Beach schoolmen, including three Rotarians, produced the curriculum guide and fittingly called it *Design for Better Living*. Its various sections are keyed to specific areas of study and suggest realistic applications of the Test in each area. Every teacher was given a copy as a means of teaching the Test, not preaching it.

"We believe the new curriculum book to be the first of its kind," says Douglas A. Newcomb, superintendent of schools and President of the Long Beach Club. "It is proving most effective in demonstrating the applicability of the Test."

Head table at the Rotary Club "kickoff" meeting as the work begins for introducing The Four-Way Test in senior high schools.





QUESTIONS

To Leaders on 'Capítol Híll'

In STATE legislatures from Sacramento to Tallahassee The Four-Way Test is on the desks of hundreds of lawmakers. Put there in the form of small blue-and-gold plaques by Rotarians, it is proving its usefulness in lawmaking as it has in law keeping. Now the Test has gone before the highest legislative body of the United States of America—the national Congress. The men who put it there are Rotarians of Delray Beach, Florida, a town of some 9,500 on the State's Atlantic side.

The gift of a three-inch glass paperweight started it all. Paul G. Rogers, a Florida Congressman, addressed the Club, and in appreciation was given the paperweight containing The Four-Way Test magnified by the glass. He thought so highly of it that Delray Beach Rotarians came up with the idea of presenting the glass hemisphere to all members of Congress. Would Congressman Rogers help them? He would—and proceeded to arrange a presentation to the House and Senate. J. Arnold Carter, Club President, went to the Capitol for the ceremonies.

A presentation was made on the floor of the House by Congressman Rogers to the Representatives, but as the Senate was not in session, Florida's two Senators received the paperweights for their senatorial colleagues. Later, the paperweights were given President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon, and each Cabinet member. The Test appeared in the Congressional Record for that day, along with the remarks of Congressman Rogers.

"We have received nearly 200 letters from Congressmen and Senators about it," says "Jim" Carter proudly. "And Ike sent his thanks, too."



First to receive a Four-Way Test paper weight in the House of Representatives is the veteran Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, of Texas. Happily presenting it on the left is 1. Arnold Carter, President of the 57-man Rotary Club of Delray Beach, Fla.



A view of the glass paperweight from the top shows the Test in magnified size. It is on a gold background.

In the Capitol, Club President Carter presents papernetights to Florida Senators Spessard Holland and George Smathers (center). At right is Representative Paul Rogers, arranger of presentation.

'J. D.'

About a Canadian who has successfully devoted his life to fighting crime and its causes with kindliness.

By ISABEL M. REEKIE



HE tall, graying man looked across the office desk at the neatly dressed youth proffering him a \$10 bill.

"Sure you can spare it, Andrew?"

"Sure," came the confident answer. "Maybe it will help some other fellow, J. D."

J. D., as he is known to thousands of prison inmates and exprisoners, is the Reverend Dr. J. Dinnage Hobden, of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Kindly, soft spoken, for many years executive director of the John Howard Society of British Columbia, he has been in and out of more prisons more times than any other clergyman in Canada.

The young man, Andrew, had just completed a successful parole period, during which he had come often to the office on Pender Street for advice and help. John Howard workers had placed him in employment, supplying him with clothing and equipment necessary for getting the job. He was paying back the last installment of the loan.

Dr. Hobden, now nearing 70, shows little effect of a lifetime of counselling discharged prisoners. From the beginning he learned, as doctors learn, to sympathize without suffering. And the cordiality of his relationship with society's misfits is helped by the fact that his rôle is not to accuse, judge, or punish, but to serve as an uplifter and "father confessor."

Twenty-five years ago Dr. Hobden, pastor of Vancouver's Trinity United Church, left his settled church life to engage in his "great adventure of human redemption." He became the first executive director—a position held continuously until his recent retirement—of the newly organized John How-

ard Society of British Columbia. Named for an English prison reformer, it was started by a group

of clergymen for the specific purpose of helping those who had gone wrong, and was the first of its kind in Canada. Today there

Unusual

Rotarians

are 30 John Howard societies or their counterparts in Canada.

At first prison authorities mistrusted the new society. "We do our best to put dangerous criminals away," Dr. Hobden was told, "While you do your best to get them out. You try to get them to evade the penalty of their wrongdoing."

And this was the attitude of the general public.

"In the beginning," says Dr. Hobden, "it was all experimentation. That we have won the confidence of the judiciary and the

law-enforcing and institutional authorities, plus the goodwill of the inmates, is most satisfactory."



The prisoners counselled in the early years of his work, reports Dr. Hobden, "were colorful, interesting types. They had the old idea of robbing the rich to feed the poor. They weren't like today's criminals who brutally beat up their victims and wantonly destroy property.

"One morning," he smiles, "I had forgotten the combination of the office safe. I was puzzling over it when Jack, a professional safe-cracker, came in to talk. I thought to myself, 'What's the use of me worrying about this?' It didn't take Jack long to open the safe.

"There was another fellow—a gentleman at times, at other times a devil. Often when I came to the office in the morning, I'd find him asleep in my chair. I never knew how he got in. He had been prowling, and had come in to sleep."

It was during the early years that Dr. Hobden brought about the most notable achievement of the Society: the establishment of a Borstal-type institution opened in 1938 in New Haven, British Columbia. Modelled after Borstal institutions in England, which Dr. Hobden studied during a self-financed investigation there, it is an "open," unguarded institution for criminal offenders aged 16 to 23. Here carefully selected boys

likely to benefit from training start developing good work habits in jobs they like: woodworking, metalcraft, cooking, office work. They take part in hobbies and sports, go to church if they wish, and can be visited by their families once a month. When they finish the definite part of their sentences, they move into senior dormitories for their indefinite sentences that last until officials determine they are ready for parole. The record of the institution is impressive: during the last five years, almost 80 percent of those paroled under Borstal Association guidance have made satisfactory adjustments.

Dr. Hobden has also been instrumental in starting adult probation in Vancouver. And, working for five and one-half years with Federal authorities, he has helped develop a new parole system for Canada. Under it, agencies like the John Howard Society work with the Federal Remission Service in parolee supervision.

Under Dr. Hobden's supervision, the John Howard Society has established an auxiliary unit—the Elizabeth Fry Society—and an alcoholics-rehabilitation center; and has aided the establishment of a provincial alcoholics foundation.

Society members not only counsel prisoners and parolees, but help reunite broken families, screen applications for free legal aid, and further public education.

Although retired from his post as executive director, Dr. Hobden still serves as an advisor to the Society. Married to the former Frances Hamlyn, he is the father of a journalist son, Lloyd; and a daughter, Betty, now Mrs. T. K. Berry. For many years a member of the Rotary Club of Vancouver, he now belongs to the West Vancouver Club.

Hopes and plans for the future still fill his mind. Someday, he hopes, there will be Borstal-type institutions all over Canada, graded according to age, degree of delinquency, mental ability, and marital status. He would like to see more research into the causes of juvenile delinquency, Federal



EET SOME VERY unusual Rotarians. They spoke not a word, yet said much to the 5,000 adults and children who came to see them. Doctor, lawyer, merchant, educator—each sat patiently for several days, graphically telling the Rotary story to visitors at the Annual School Children's Exhibition in Bombay, India.

Rotarian Soli Pavri, of Bombay, long had wanted to tell the youth of his city about Rotary. As a high-school principal, he feels the importance of making the oncoming generation conversant with Rotary and its ideals. The medium—the School Children's Exhibition—was at hand, but his big problem was: "What to exhibit?" Rotary literature? Perhaps. The ideal exhibit, he mused, would be a full-fledged Rotary Club meeting. Yet, could he ask his fellow members to sit through the entire Exhibition? Obviously not. Yet the idea remained until one day the thought of making cutouts of human figures flashed upon him.

You see his work above. The "men" represented typical Rotary classifications. On the table before them and on the walls about them were a world map of Rotary countries, a message about Rotary from the President of India, a portrait of Rotary's Founder Paul P. Harris, The Four-Way Test, and posters describing Rotary's program, classification principle, and its 50th Anniversary. From the time Dinkar Desai, Indian Minister of Education, opened the exhibit, until the last of the visitors departed, the cardboard "Rotarians" performed a unique service in this great metropolis of India.

control of all prisons, and many more trained social workers than now exist. For personality weakness and maladjustments, Dr. Hobden feels, are the cause of criminal tendencies, and not poverty or unemployment—skilled, sympathetic guidance is needed to prevent youngsters from growing into criminals and ex-criminals from taking up old patterns. More of the John Howard Society approach is called for.

Does this approach work? Dr. Hobden likes to tell of a letter he

received from Harry, an ex-burglar who married a good woman and settled in Saskatchewan. "It was a nice letter," he says, "enclosing several captioned snapshots: "This is my woodpile.' "This is my house (a tar-paper shack)." This is my field.' It wasn't much, but it was something he had done himself. He had cut the wood and piled it. He had built the house, cultivated the field."

Even more than statistical evidence, such is the kind of proof Dr. Hobden finds most heartening.

Rotary

Thriving Where It Started

The President takes you on a visit to Rotary Clubs in 18 U.S. communities in a photo report on his recent travels.

By CHARLES G. TENNENT

President, Rotary International

DO YOU like armchair travel? I hope so. Because I want to take you on a round of Rotary Club visits in the U.S.A. You will meet hundreds of your fellow Rotarians and their ladies, see scores of worth-while Club projects, and experience a deep-down enthusiasm for this world-wide movement of ours. Itineraries and timetables are often a bother, but they won't be on this journey via words and photos. Armchair travel, it's wonderful!

In southwestern Louisiana is Lafayette, founded by the Acadians of Nova Scotia early in the 19th Century. Here, on the campus of Southwestern Louisiana Institute, are gathered some 400 Rotarians and their guests for an intercity meeting, among them some Texans who have travelled many miles for this "Rotary Day." Distance, you will observe again and again on this

In Tampa, Fla., for a 50-Club intercity meeting, President Tennent and his wife visit the State Fair with Tampa Rotarian R. D. Jackson (left). The shorthorn steer won the grand championship.



trip, is no obstacle when Rotarians make their plans. At the meeting, high in fellowship, the Mayor makes me an "honorary citizen" of Lafayette. I'm proud to be one.

Among the varied rewards of visiting Rotary Clubs and Rotarians are the little incidents that happen to brighten a train ride or an air flight. On the train from Lafayette to New Orleans, en route to Tampa, Florida, such an incident occurs. We meet Dr. A. H. Lafargue, a Rotarian of Sulphur, Louisiana. He shows us pictures of two babies, the first and the 500th he had delivered as a country doctor who made his calls with a horse and buggy at the beginning of his career. As we talk, mostly about Rotary, he shares with us his packed lunch of Louisiana barbecued chicken. A kindly gesture.

Tampa, on our arrival, is a beleaguered city. Above its municipal building flies the flag of piracy, with its skull and crossbones. The Florida State Fair is on and the costumed pirates of Gasparilla are about to "take



A Norwegian miss, one of 40 overseas students sponsored at Georgia colleges by Rotary Clubs of the State, talks with the President in Savannah, where 32 students met Rotary's leader.

over" the city. Despite the imminent "surrender" of their metropolis, Tampa Rotarians and others from more than 50 Clubs turn out 500 strong for our noon meeting. We enjoy a bit of humor here, too. The Mayor of near-by Ybor City commissions me "Honorary Landscape Architect for Ybor City's Beach." A map tells me that Ybor City is 20 miles from the ocean!

Do you know Savannah, Georgia? A city of broad, straight streets and green parkways, it is the State's main port. The 75 Georgia Rotary Clubs have for more than ten years brought students from abroad to study at Georgia colleges. During our one-day stay in Savannah we meet 32 of these Rotary-sponsored students from 12 countries. We also meet some 300 Georgia Rotarians at our Savannah gathering, and the following day in Charleston, South Carolina, 400 more Rotarians come together for our visit.



The President's tour takes him to New England for stops in Barre, Vt., and Springfield, Mass. In Springfield, Club President Clarence 1. Chatto shows one of New England's famed silver Paul Revere bowls.

Now, you should know at this stage of our journey that it is the President's mission, as he visits Rotary Clubs, to observe Rotary in action, to discuss the advancement of its program, and to counsel Club officers on whatever problems they may have. However, there occasionally takes place an event arranged solely in honor of Rotary's world leader, and such an occasion now takes us to Raleigh, North Carolina. There some 500 Rotarians and their ladies attend a State-wide "Buzz Tennent Testimonial Dinner" sponsored by the four North Carolina Rotary Districts. It's their tribute to a native son of the Tarheel State-and a tribute to Rotary, too.

On extensive trips like this one, you get used to

Visiting Nashville, Tenn., Nurseryman Tennent receives a seedling from the home of Andrew Jackson, seventh U. S. President. Don Shoemaker presents note about it, as Club President Herbert watches.



being at the mercy of the weather. From my home in Asheville, North Carolina, we must head for Nashville, Tennessee-but how? It's Winter's final blast at us. and all roads are closed and all air flights cancelled. Though far off schedule, rail service is available, and we use it to get to Knoxville for a connecting train to Nashville that arrives eight hours late. Finally we reach Nashville 16 hours late for our dinner meeting, but still in time to address the Rotary Club at its regular meeting. Planes and trains and automobiles are no match for the little snowflake!

Now the trip turns westward to Arkansas, our destination being Pine Bluff, a city located on bluffs overlooking the Arkansas River. At noon 450 Arkansas Rotarians from 27 Clubs in five Districts hold a wonderful meeting, and again I have the opportunity of "talking Rotary" to a large and enthusiastic audience. At meetings such as this you learn anew that if any man fails to find friendship and fellowship in Rotary, it is because he does not bring them with him.



"I'll use it after my Rotary travels are over," says the President to Ben Pearson, Rotarian of Pine Bluff, Ark., on presentation of an archery set. Buzz addressed 400 members of 25 Clubs at meeting.

Now let's head farther west, out across America's plains to Colorado and a manufacturing center named Pueblo. Like Pine Bluff, it is also on the Arkansas River. The Rotary Club of Pueblo has an outstanding 45-year record of service to its community, and before our intercity meeting there we visit the Curative Workshop for Handicapped Children which the Rotary Club makes available to the county's crippled-children society. It is a well-equipped center valued at more than \$50,000. Seeing it, along with other Rotary projects in other communities, demonstrates that much of Rotary's progress cannot be pinpointed, tallied, or charted. How does one pinpoint the good of a curative workshop, a playground, or a dental clinic?

As we move along from town to town, with an occasional layover at an airport or railroad station, we learn to make the most of these delays by holding

informal meetings with Rotarians while waiting for a plane or train. In Denver, Colorado, a four-hour layover isn't spent reading magazines at an airport. Instead, we attend an informal luncheon with 40 Denver Rotarians. Another one of these "extras" is an international intercity meeting in the airport building at El Paso, Texas. During the two hours we are there, some 75 Rotarians of U.S.A. and Mexican Clubs sit down with us at a dinner. It is their way of showing their interest in Rotary and its program of service.

In Tucson, Arizona, we meet up with some real mavericks. In the spirit of the Old West we are met by a posse of vigilantes who charge me with being a desperado. Shooting and shouting, they put a noose around my neck and begin leading me to the nearest rafter. But Rotarians rescue me in the nick of time. Good fun-and I'll recount it often. But before pulling their rope trick, Tucson Rotarians earlier had telephoned a friend of mine in Asheville to find out how I might react. My "friend" replied: "Never mind his



At the Rotary-sponsored Curative Workshop for Crippled Children in Pueblo, Colo., the President talks with a youngster being helped. In the center is Wilbur Ladd, Pueblo Rotary President.

feelings-go ahead and hang him!" Later we have a successful meeting of several hundred Rotarians and their ladies. There is room for both levity and seriousness in our visits.

Are you still with me after the Tucson scare? Good! Let's fly up to Los Angeles, California, where three Rotary Districts have worked together on plans for a huge intercity gathering. Though it is raining, we are met by a school band at the airport. Under umbrellas we listen to a rousing 20-minute musical reception, and try to greet all the 200 Rotarians there to welcome us. The tri-District meeting in Los Angeles brings together the largest audience we address on this tour: some 1,000 Rotarians from scores of Clubs.

In Pasadena, California, we become better acquainted with VISA (Visiting International Students Association), the program sponsored by Rotary Clubs of southern California to assist students of other coun-



At Colorado Springs, Colo., an officer escorts District Governor Edward L. Bunts, Pueblo President Wilbur Ladd, the President, and their wives on tour of the new U. S. Air Force Academy.

tries to further their education in America. In talking with some of these overseas students in Pasadena, we become more convinced that international understanding is best furthered when we meet each other on a one-to-one basis.

Our last stop in California is on the west side of San Francisco Bay, just south of the city of San Francisco. It is in San Mateo, and there our noonday meeting is with several hundred Rotarians of the bay area. Rotary came to this region in its early years, the second and third Clubs being organized in San Francisco in 1908 and in Oakland in 1909. Today, a half century later, the scores of Clubs here are busier than ever.

Are you exhilarated by vast open spaces? I always

Rotary's First Lady is introduced by Marvin D. Johnson, Presi-Rotaly's riss Lady is introduced by Misses at an intercity gathering. The mural in the background is made up entirely of seeds.



am. We have a stop ahead of us in a State with wide open spaces: Wyoming. There's a big snowstorm in Cheyenne, but not big enough to affect attendance at our intercity meeting there. In chats with many Rotarians at the gathering, we learn that some drove as far as 350 miles over icy roads to be present. Rotary is fortunate to have such men.

Now our Rotary tour nears its end. In St. Louis, Missouri, where Rotary has been an active part of the community since 1910, Rotarians and their ladies, numbering some 450, demonstrate the vitality of Rotary in their region by their keen interest in learning more about the Rotary program world-wide. They, like Rotary audiences I have met in some 30,000 miles of travel in Europe, Africa, and the Americas this year, have a deep concern for the success of Rotary's efforts to advance the ideal of service,

Now to New England, the end of the trail for our

A wet welcome in Los Angeles, Calif., dampens no spirits, as John W. English, District Governor, and his wife greet the Presidential Couple. The reliable umbrella holder is Rotarian Hal Lee.



armchair journey. We have visits in Barre, Vermont, and Springfield, Massachusetts, on our schedule. Barre is recognized as the "Granite Center of the World," its quarries and processing plants producing a product renowned for its uniform texture. Rotarians of this area are as solid as Vermont granite in their support of Rotary principles. At our meeting in Barre are more than 600 Rotarians and guests from 45 Clubs in three Districts. In Springfield, city of remarkable architecture and producer of rifles and small arms since the Revolutionary War, our meeting with hundreds of Rotarians from 45 Clubs shows us that here, in yet another area of the land of Rotary's birth, this global organization is moving closer to its goals.

I made these rounds with my wife, Jess, as Winter ended and Spring came on, and we shall never forget the intercity meetings, dinners, receptions, and the thousands of friendly men and women who were so bountiful in their hospitality all along the way. And that's what you missed as an armchair traveller on



"How does it fit?" asks William S. Stone, Cheyenne, Wyo., Rotarian, as Buzz tries on a Western-style hat, a gift of the Rotary Club. Hundreds of Wyoming Rotarians attended the Cheyenne Meeting.

this trip: the warm handshakes, the smiles that said "We're glad you're here," and the farewells that urged us to "come visit us again."

In the United States of America are some 4,700 Rotary Clubs and approximately 268,000 Rotarians. I have visited only a small percentage of these Clubs and talked with only a small fraction of their total membership. Still, I can report that Rotary in the U.S.A. is moving ahead because the common denominator for all Rotarians is the simple ideal of service.

Yes, the simple ideal of service—being thoughtful of and helpful to others—is meeting the test in 108 countries around the world.

His U.S.A. tour over, Buzz begins visits in Europe, this one in Bergen, Norway. Holding candle is the wife of Berent Kryvi, President of the Bergen-Syd Club. Left, R. A. Visted, Bergen President.



PEEPS at Mings to Come By ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

- Multiple-Slide Editor. A recently introduced multiple-slide viewer edits, displays, and compares 20 two-by-two-inch color slides at once on a terraced acrylic plastic viewing screen that provides evenly diffused daylight blue illumination. The slides are held at a convenient viewing angle to permit amateur and professional "shutter bugs" to preview, sort, select, and edit sequences of slides. The viewer is 12-by-8-by-8 inches and weighs only three and one-half pounds.
- Floor Heater. British electrical engineers, working in collaboration with a textile firm, have developed a carpet that can take the place of central heating in mild climates. It is actually an electrically heated carpet underlay from which a connection can be plugged into a wall socket like an electric blanket. Fire risks have been minimized by enclosing the wire in the element in a casing of durable plastic which withstands the normal movement of furniture over the carpet. The carpet is designed to give a floor temperature of 70-75 degrees Fahrenheit at a cost of one or 2 cents per hour per room.
 - Waterproof Coating. A rubbersilicone-cement masonry coating is claimed to stop leakage and seepage through basement and cellar walls or floors. It may be applied with a paintbrush or spray gun over concrete, brick, stone, stucco, opentextured cement or cinder block, asbestos-cement, or asphalt shingles or siding, indoors or outdoors. Wetting-down operations before, during, and after application are eliminated. The coating is used for swimning pools, silos, concrete window sills, sidewalks, etc.; comes in six colors.
- Milady's Personal Tools. For the first time there comes a kit of tools designed specifically for the woman who has everything-but nothing to fix it with. This personal set of tools is a smart new household accessory which enables her to fix many little things around the house-and enjoy doing it. The tools are professional ones which have been glamorized by plating alloy steel in chrome or gold and featuring smartly styled handles made of strong fiber-glass and beautiful plastic permeated with colorful glitter. Several kits are available. The largest one contains one Phillips and two cabinet-type screwdrivers, an awl, a hammer, pliers, wrench, a six-foot steel retractable rule. shears, and an eight-compartment glittering plastic box with an assortment of nails, tacks, screws, and fittings. The shears are multipurpose. They are used for cutting up fowl, pruning flowers and shrubbery, opening bottles, cracking

nuts, and numerous other purposes. All kits are designed to hang on the inside door of a broom closet.

- Free Fall Container. A man whose son nearly died of thirst on Corregidor is developing for a rubber company a rubber container to carry liquid food, fuel, or water to be dropped from an airplane to stranded troops, sportsmen, explorers, or hikers. The lightweight device—dubbed the "flying saucer"—is made of rubber and cord fabrics and comes in two basic types. One, with a petroleum-resistant rubber lining, is used for gasoline and oil-base products. The other, designed for water and liquid foods, has a special rubber lining similar to that used for food-jar gaskets. They measure 30 inches in diameter and are six inches thick and weigh approximately 50 pounds when filled. They have satisfactorily withstood ground impacts from altitudes of 2,000 feet above the ground surface.
- New Synthetic Rubber. A large U. S. tire company announces its new synthetic product "is practically identical to natural rubber and may make it possible to reduce stock-piling of natural rubber at a great saving of money and space." The U. S. Army comments, "This development is of major importance strategically, since it provides this country (and its allies) with the possibility of complete independence from outside sources of rubber during times of national emergency."
- Perfumed Fertilizer. The application of aromatics to commercial fertilizers is a recent development and appears to have an excellent future. Two problems are involved—namely, masking and reodorizing. Even the venerable manure-type fertilizer has been subjected to olfactory overhauling. Some masking odors, in the form of oils, can be used effectively and economically in proportions of from one-twentieth per-

cent to one-fiftieth percent. Increase in use of these new fertilizers is predicted, particularly for lawn and suburban garden use.

PEEP-ettes

—Newest and hottest of "do it yourself" items is a pocket-size blowtorch so dering kit using a small butane cartridge which gives off 30 minutes of intense 3,000-degree heat. Torch turns on or off by twisting cartridge.

—A new ballpoint ink is claimed by the manufacturer to reproduce clearly on copies of papers and documents made on modern photocopying machines using heat, chemical, or liquid processing.

—A novel coin holder mounts at any screw in the automobile windshield molding, holds four nickels, six dimes, or pennies, keeps coins readily available for parking, telephone, toll bridge, etc.

—Small plastic guard, which locks on an electric plug, prevents the unauthorized use of dangerous power tools, television sets, and any electrical appliance by children or adults.

—Made of molded "high impact" plastic, a coat hanger has a de-moth unit in each end which contains scented moth crystals. The units snap out for placement of new or various scented crystals.

—Made especially for roof cooling, a new single-piece brass nozzle is said to give coverage of 16 feet diameter or approximately 300 square feet per gallon per minute while operating at pressure of ten pounds per square inch.

—Carborundum set in angled wood block with handle assures correct angle to sharpen kitchen, pocket, and carving knives, scissors, and shears without danger of getting cut.

—Ingenious cam-lock battery carrier for six- or 12-volt batteries assures positive grip and requires only one hand. It is constructed of heavy, case-hardened, cold-rolled steel, and is heavily plated for protection against rust.

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," The ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.

Direct dialing to any telephone number desired is possible with this radiotelephone and special dial attachment. Authorized persons also can control traffic lights, start and stop machinery, and turn lights and electric signs on and off while still in cars and boats.



So They Don't Know the Value of Money?

Here are almost 5 million youngsters who've saved \$175,000,000. A Frenchman showed them how.

By ABRAHAM SEGAL

A MERICAN school kids—4,900,000 of them, from first-graders on up to high-school seniors—have a 175-million-dollar nest egg tucked away in their country's banks, thanks to a thrift-conscious Frenchman. The youngsters have accumulated this sizable fortune by regular banking of their pennies, nickels, and dimes through savings plans in their schools.

It all started back in 1834, when M. Du Lac, Minister of Public Instruction in the city of Le Mans, France, saw children squandering pennies on baubles and titbits. How, he wondered, could he teach them the power of those pennies if they were saved up for something important? A banker friend offered to accept one-franc accounts if teachers would bring student depositors to his bank in a group. One month later, 80 boys and girls showed up to exchange 5,095 francs for 80 passbooks.

After that first school savings deposit, the idea spread quickly throughout Europe, especially in Belgium. Jean Henri Thiry, Belgian official and teacher who settled in the United States for health reasons, pushed the project informally with every American he met. "Yours is a delightful land," he told such men as Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher, "but why don't your schools have plans for thrift and savings?"

Thiry himself, when elected to the Long Island, New York, city school board in 1887, organized an experimental program. Within a year, 300 children had saved \$1,700. By 1890, school savings flourished in six States. In 1893, the Chicago World's Fair honored Thiry's accomplishment with a special medal and diploma.

Today, of 17 States in the U.S.A. in which there are mutual savings banks, 15 have widespread school savings programs. Collectively, the mutual and commercial banks look after the savings deposited by 13,400 schools; 120,000 par ticipating classrooms would be an extremely conservative estimate. In the 1956-57 school year, 171,000 boys and girls opened new accounts. As of last June, youthful depositors had a total balance of \$176,650,000 in 684 banks in 39 States. In New York City, for example, 568 school accounts-13 percent of the national total-involved transactions of more than 20 million dollars in 1955-

M. Du Lac's idea has definitely paid off-for the youngsters. Although it has

brought European and U. S. banks little if any tangible profit thus far, and plenty of handling headaches, officials insist that dollars and cents don't measure the real value or purpose of the program. "We consider school savings a teaching job, rather than merely a bank service," says Agnes R. Martin, assistant vice-president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and past national chairman of the committee on school savings banking of the American Bankers Association.

First of all, she points out, the kids have to get the money from allowances, from after-school work, from sacrifices great and small. They have to dedicate themselves to a goal bigger than all the many little things they could get by squandering today's resources today. Bicycle, college course, camp, vacation, holiday gifts—children learn such things are possible in the future if they resist the lure of lesser things now.

"Today's students are tomorrow's businessmen." says William H. Aiken, Jr., school savings manager for the Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank of Bridgeport. Connecticut. "Junior-size bank depositors, complete with pigtails or peashooters, represent a touchstone of modern education. If we don't teach our boys and girls thrift, it's a waste of time to teach them anything else."

School banking procedures vary, depending on the nation, on State laws, and on local bank and school policies. In Philadelphia, any school child can open an account with just one penny, and start collecting interest with his first dollar. He "banks" in his classroom once a week, often during the regular arithmetic period. Student bank officers deliver deposits to a central point for pickup by a bank messenger. Within a day or two, passbooks are returned from the bank, officially receipted. In most senior high and vocational schools, students during their lunch period go to a bank representative stationed in a special banking booth, and get their passbooks receipted on the spot.

The student depositor may also use regular bank offices any time during the year. If he shows up during school hours, though, he needs an official school excuse. Withdrawals up to \$25 can be made by mail, or up to any reasonable amount in person at a bank office. Some banks go in for "special" treatment. Bridgeport, Connecticut, for example, has a withdrawal window 40 inches from the floor. The Society for Savings in Cleveland, Ohio, has a special children's department with the floor raised four inches above the tellers' floor level, kid-height desks, piped music, television outlets, and muralled walls.

Most banks with school savings programs go all out for educational "extras"—assembly talks, school-time tours through the bank, bank newspapers, poster contests, incentive awards, films, radio programs. Result: thousands of children have found the one solid way to make a dream come true—line up on bank day with passbook and pennies.



This special section in a Cleveland, Ohio, bank delights youthful savers. It features low desks and tellers' windows, piped music. and even television.

Speaking of BOOKS

These from the world of science range from man-made moons to the language of animals.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

Y FATHER and I listened, a few days ago, to a television discussion of the place of science in modern life and the prospects of scientific study in our country. We were especially impressed by two statements made by Dr. Edward Teller in the course of this discussion. One of these condemned the view of science as purely utilitarian, and the tendency to emphasize, as a reason for greater attention to science, the necessity to match the Soviet Union in scientific progress. We are in danger of overlooking, Dr. Teller said, the value of science to the human spirit—the fact that scientific knowledge is exciting, imaginative, rewarding in itself as a way of understanding life, the world around us, and ourselves. With this view I am in the deepest agreement.

Further, Dr. Teller condemned the tendency of scientists to communicate in a language which only other scientists can understand, and deplored their too frequent failure to share the interest and rewards of science with humanity at large by means of books which the rank and file of readers can enjoy.

A few such books are appearing; I have spoken of them in this department as they came to hand, because I enjoy them myself and feel so strongly that they will prove rewarding to others. This month I've assembled a small shelf of them for our consideration.

Very close to my ideal for such books is How to Understand Animal Talk, by Vinson Brown. That animals do communicate their emotions and make known their wants is clear to anyone who has even a dog or a cat. Their vocabularies of sounds-"words"-are not large, to be sure; they depend extensively on sign language, as do human beings, for that matter: don't you ever move your hands when you're telling a story or trying to explain something? Actually, the "talk" of animals appears to be at least as nearly adequate for their needs of communication as is the language of human beings for theirs.

Vinson Brown has reported in this book the more interesting and valuable findings of scores of scientific studies of

the ways animals communicate-not only the domestic animals, but deer and otters, mice and bears and wild birds, even spiders and bees; he has shared this fascinating area of science in language that you and I have no trouble in understanding-in writing that is, indeed, so clear and concrete that it is a continuing pleasure to read. The great advantage of this book is that the new knowledge it gives can be put to immediate application, especially by those of us who are fortunate enough to be within easy reach of the out-of-doors. But even if we're limited to observation of a cat in an apartment and the squirrels in a city park, we can actually use this book; and we'll draw from it as readers a whole new dimension of understanding of the other living creatures with whom we share this earth.

Another very fine book in this field of the sharing with scientists the richness and excitement of their new knowledge of the earth is *River in the Sea*, by Hans Leip. Subtitled "The Story of the Gulf Stream," it tells the reader what this

Courtesy, U. of California

A key figure in the development of the hydrogen bomb, Dr. Edward Teller is a co-author with Dr. Albert L. Latter of the informative Our Nuclear Future.

mysterious "river in the sea" actually is; traces its influence on climate and commerce and hence on human history; surveys its effect on the living creatures of the Atlantic. Nearly half the volume is given to an engrossing history of the growth of human knowledge of the Gulf Stream and of the explorers, traders, conquerors, settlers—among whom Columbus was one—whose achievements were dependent on or conditioned by the Gulf Stream.

Not many of us can confirm and apply the new knowledge offered by this book simply by sitting in our own back yards, as we can that of How to Understand Animal Talk: the enlargement of vision offered by River in the Sea is of a different kind, but equally real. It enables us to see vast reaches of familiar history in a new light and with new understanding. It offers to nearly every reader an actual extension of knowledge in fields of peculiar interest and thus truly serves to satisfy that quality of simple intellectual curiosity-the thirst to know-which is one of the surest signs that we are human, and alive.

Just a century ago, a British scientist published, after many years of earnest study and equally earnest reflection, one of the most important books in the history of human thought: The Origin of Species, by Charles Darwin. Now in 1958 another British scientist, H. E. L. Mellersh, has undertaken to survey the history and the present status of knowledge of evolution, in a truly valuable book called The Story of Life. Two admirable qualities of attitude mark this book, in addition to firm organization and markedly competent writing. They may be identified as humility and reverence-qualities which were likewise characteristic of Darwin himself. By "humility" I mean that there is nothing arrogant or intolerant or cocksure about Mr. Mellersh's book. It is true of any field of human knowledge, I think, whether it be farming or literary criticism or biology, that "the more we know, the more we know that we don't know." I believe all truly great scientists are humble men.

Mr. Mellersh traces with sympathy the long history of the idea of evolution before Darwin—reaching back at least to Aristotle. He treats fairly the views that are in conflict with what he calls orthodox Darwinism. He acknowledges frankly the unsolved problems, the areas of far from adequate knowledge. With humility goes reverence. In my experience, really great scientists are marked by reverence for life which is an attitude akin to and often identical with the religious. This high quality seems to me to be present in Mr. Mellersh's book. The field it covers is

Meditation

I will never know the fragrance of the rose
Placed upon my bier,
When I have crossed the Great Divide;
Nor will I know the sentiment implied.
Let my rose be a kindly word, a friendly nod—
(and give it to me now)
That I may know its fragrance, before I meet my God.
—CHARLES E. POOLE
Rotarian, Brookings, So. Dak.

too extensive, the coverage is too thorough, to make it possible for *The Story of Life* to be precisely "easy" reading. But the planning has been intelligent and the actual writing is lively, vigorous, colorful. Indeed I don't see how what this book offers could be offered in more acceptable form; and what it offers to the reader who is willing to take his time and think a little as he goes along is profoundly valuable.

. . .

Exploring the Distant Stars, by Clyde B. Clason, is a survey of modern knowledge of astronomy somewhat similar to the treatment of biological science in The Story of Life. It too is well planned and well written-definitely designed for the lay reader; and it too requires some degree of thoughtful effort on the reader's part, and will reward that effort. Earth satellites and the exploration of space constitute the field of scientific study and progress most prominently in our minds today. I recommend very warmly Man-Made Moons, by Irving Adler (with fine illustrations by Ruth Adler), for authoritative and eminently accessible information in this field. The text of this book is so clear and concise, so filled with direct comparisons and applications to everyday experience, and the illustrations are so truly functional, that highly complicated and technical matters are made understandable. Indeed, this seems to me a very fine book for younger readers as well as for the rank and file of us who would like to understand the what's and why's of satellites.

Certainly opening fields of scientific interest to young readers is one of the most important functions writers on these subjects can perform. The Great South Sea, by British scientist Roger Pilkington, is for the older reader as well: at least I read it through with more than conventional "profit and pleasure." As much history as science, this is a book of rich background about the world within a world of the South Pacific-an area very much in the news as I write, and likely to be more so. Galileo and the Magic Numbers, by Sidney Rosen, is a highly readable fictionized biography (historically sound) of one of the founders of modern science, for readers of 12 and up (up to at least 65, let me testify). From Kite to Kitty Hawk, by Richard W. Bishop, is a similarly fictionized account of the major steps in the history of flight, intended for readers of from 10 to 14. The idea is a good one, and youngsters will relish the fresh information most of them will find in it, but I'm sorry the stories are not better told.

The development of the very modern specialized science of crime detection owes a great deal to the contributions of Edward Oscar Heinrich. In The Wizard of Berkeley Eugene B. Block portrays the man and his methods in a series of narratives of actual cases which are admirable for their characterization and colorful detail as well as for the implicit quality of suspense. In short, this is a book which leaves one with some highly interesting new knowledge.

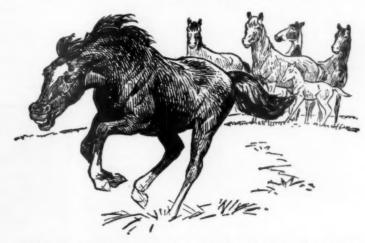
One of the problems often posed in one way or another, in our current agitated discussion of science in the United States, is that of the future progress of applied science; is it to be wholly taken into the hands of great laboratories and wealthy foundations? Is the day of the individual inventor over? In The Sources of Invention John

. . .

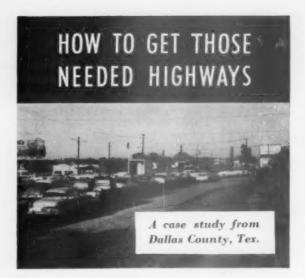
Jewkes, David Sawers, and Richard Stillerman have written a pioneer book, itself scientific, in the investigation of this problem. As scientists, the authors are wary of definite conclusions. But to the lay reader the facts they have marshalled strongly suggest that the answer to the second question is negative. Certainly (though the actual development of inventions is usually beyond the power of the individual) the list of important recent inventions by independent individuals -- in many cases working with most limited equipment and funds-is highly impressive: the gyrocompass, insulin, bakelite, the ballpoint pen, the cotton picker, penicillin, basic elements of radio and television, power steering, automatic transmissions, the safety razor, kodachrome film, streptomycin, the jet engine.

Dr. Edward Teller has practiced what he preaches—in one of the statements noted at the beginning of this article—by writing with Albert L. Latter Our Nuclear Future: Facts, Dangers, and Opportunities. This concise and yet comprehensive, well-illustrated book is a boon for the lay reader who wants to be authoritatively informed on the various problems and questions related to this most crucially and immediately important field of contemporary science.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
How to Understand Animal Talk, Vinson
Brown (Little, Brown, \$2.75).—River in the
Sea, Hans Leip (Putnam, \$3.75).—The
Story of Life, H. E. L. Mellersh (Putnam,
\$3.95).—Exploring the Distant Stars, Clyde
B. Clason (Putnam, \$5).—Man-Made Moons,
Irving Adler (John Day, \$2.95).—The Great
South Sea, Roger Pilkington (St. Martin's
Press, \$2.25).—Galileo and the Magic Numbers, Sidney Rosen (Little, Brown, \$3.50).—
From Kite to Kitty Hawk, Richard W. Bishop (Crowell, \$3).—The Wizard of Berkeley,
Eugene B. Block (Coward-McCann, \$3.75).
—The Sources of Invention, John Jewkes,
David Sawers, and Richard Stillerman (St.
Martin's Press, \$6.75).—Our Nuclear Future, Edward Teller and Albert L. Latter
(Criterion Books, \$3.50).



A stallion protecting his "harem" rushes an intruder with bared teeth: a William D. Berry illustration from Vinson Brown's How to Understand Animal Talk.



N DALLAS, TEXAS, site of Rotary International's Convention June 1-5, and Dallas County, there is one car for every two persons. On an average day, 275,000 cars enter and leave the downtown area during business hours. The county's motorists feel the pinch of these statistics whenever they head to or from work. At rush-hour peaks, cars line up six or seven blocks on "feeder" streets, waiting to get on the main thoroughfare.

And Dallas County, which has grown 108 percent since 1940, expects more people, more cars. "By 1975," recently said Dallas Mayor Robert L. Thornton, Sr., an honorary Dallas Rotarian, "Dallas will have a population of 1½ million. We need a road program to keep pace with the growth of the city—and we need it now."

Thanks to a vigorous educational campaign that could work in any community, Dallasites are getting their roads. They have taken advantage of a bargain that a good many United States counties will be offered as the 41,000-mile Interstate Defense Highway System webs its way across the country. By spending 17 million dollars they will get 80 million dollars' worth of new roads. Under the Federal Highway Act and a new Texas law, the county would receive 63 million dollars for construction and improvement of 130 miles of county roads. But to get the money, voters had to provide 17 million dollars as a starter to buy half the right-of-way land for these roads. Moreover, if the county didn't act, it would lose its right to the money. County officials moved fast, and set the date for an election to consider the bond issue.

Judge W. L. Sterrett, head of the County Commissioner's Court, spoke for many when he said, "Taxpayers just naturally don't like new taxes. But we can eliminate that feeling toward the bond issue with a good strong program of education."

The campaign was kicked off with a joint resolution by the County Commissioner's Court and the Dallas City Council urging support of the bond issue. Mayor Thornton and Judge Sterrett appeared before the influential Dallas County League of Municipalities, a civic-education group made up of administrators from all cities in the county, which voted unanimous approval.

Next, county and city officials moved to inform citizens at all levels of the benefits of the program by setting up a large representative committee of volunteer workers.

"Committee members could work in their own areas," they explained, "dealing with people they know, and interpret the program in terms of its effect on each area." Recruiting telegrams went out to city mayors, chamber of commerce members, city council members, newspaper editors, and public-spirited citizens. The result was a 320-member citizens' information committee, including members from every county town, which, financed by volunteer donations, prepared information kits spelling out all aspects of the highway program. Committee members appeared before service clubs, church groups, and public meetings throughout the county, giving speeches and passing out kits. Other members went from door to door, passed out literature, put posters in hundreds of store windows. Voter interest began to be aroused, and requests for speakers started pouring into the speaker's bureau.

The 40,000-member Dallas A.F. of L.-C.I.O. Council was swung over, and labor unions printed up handbills and passed them out to their members. The citizens' committee bought space on 50 outdoor billboards. Out in the country, three different groups of enthusiastic citizens formed auto caravans led by a sound truck. At each town square where they stopped, caravan members interviewed leading citizens on how their community would benefit from improved roads.

Banks sent out highway-information folders with their monthly bank statements. Dallas' two daily newspapers backed the campaign vigorously. As the campaign moved into its final two weeks, the papers hit even harder, running daily stories and editorials plugging the bond issue. And they dug out more reasons why Dallas needed good roads. In the final week, radio and television messages from Mayor Thornton and other officials were broadcast. Six one-minute commercials prepared by the citizens' committee appeared on Dallas TV stations during the campaign's last four days.

Finally election day came, and with it a record-breaking rainfall lasting from dawn to dusk. But Dallas County voters broke a record of their own, braving the rain to pour "Yes" votes into the ballot boxes at a rate of six to one. It was the most lop-sided victory ever handed to a tax question in the county's history. Said Judge Sterrett: "When Dallas, the county municipalities, the county, the Chamber of Commerce, civic groups, and labor all join hands for the good of the community, nothing can stop progress."

But it was the chance remark of a man in a Dallas coffee shop that best summed up how well the facts had done their job. Pointing to an editorial congratulating the voters on the election, he nudged the man on the next stool, and said, "Why do we deserve congratulations? We did ourselves a favor."

-E. CARLYLE SMITH Rotarian Grand Prairie, Tex.

The drive to gain approval of a 17-million-dollar highway bond issue that would trigger release of 63 million dollars from State and Federal coffers was directed by a citizens' committee. Addressing it here is Contractor Avery Mays.





THEY CALL IT THE 'RO CLUB'



A Kentucky Rotary Club turns youthful minds toward service.

Mrs. Clarence Sparks, the faculty advisor.

Is A teen-age boy too young to learn the meaning of service to others? Is it possible for him to develop a sense of community responsibility? In Ashland, Kentucky, close by the Ohio River, Rotarians answer these questions simply by pointing to a boys' group called the "Ro Club." Its members are high-school juniors and seniors, and its aims are patterned after many of those of its sponsoring organization, the Rotary Club of Ashland.

Begun in 1930 at the Ashland High School, the Ro Club continues today to function along lines originally set for it. "One of the Club's strongest points," says Mrs. Clarence Sparks, its faculty advisor for 14 years, "is that it enables high-school boys to learn the principles of service to others by the do-it-yourself method. The boys, in planning their welfare work and in carrying out projects to finance it, are strictly on their own."

A typical annual program of the Ro Club usually includes the awarding of a scholarship to Ashland Junior College, conducting a high-school assembly program, giving holiday food baskets to the needy, assisting a local home for aged women, and holding a parents' night featuring food and entertainment. The boys raise funds for these projects by washing automobiles, selling advertising, and operating the local radio station for a day.

Each week two Ro Club members attend the Rotary luncheon meeting, and sit with Rotarians they have chosen as their individual sponsors. A boy usually chooses someone whose business or profession interests him. Each sponsor helps "his boy" learn more about Rotary and also offers occupational information when it is requested. Once a year the two Clubs hold a joint banquet, once a year a picnic together.

"We have long been interested in character building as a part of our Youth Service work," says David W. Phipps, Club President, "and the Ro Club has helped us accomplish this goal."



Annual "Car Wash Day" (at top) brings funds for boys' service projects... (Center) Ro Club members build up a fund for awarding a scholarship by operating the local radio station for a day... (Bottom) Naming a "Queen" is another annual occasion. This one is Ruth Greene.

Rotary REPORTER

News and photos from Rotary's 9,778 Clubs

Alert the Moon Watchers!

Powered by a new "superfuel," an "attendance satellite"

launched by the Rotary Club of YUCAIPA, CALIF., rocketed skyward last January 1, and, according to latest Club reports, all components are functioning perfectly: the Club registered 100 percent attendance for the first two months of 1958. The "superfuel" is no secret, says a Club spokesman. Its formula includes "loyalty, service, friendship, and determination."

Born with a Silver Spoon The project itself must have been born with a silver spoon

in its mouth. So think the 34 members of the Rotary Club of WEST OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, who are happy with the results of their money-raising efforts for various service projects. Their project was the sale of small teaspoons-40,000 of them-commemorating the visit of Queen Elizabeth II of England to OTTAWA and the opening of the Canadian Parliament. Engraved in the bowl of the spoon was "Her Majesty Opens Canadian Parliament Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1957." The spoons were sold through retail stores, hotels, and motels and by church and Scout organizations. The sale netted \$7,000 for the Rotary Club and \$2,000 for the other participating nonprofit organizations which sold them.

Invest in Local Library

Like many New Zealand communities. Tokoroa is fast grow-

ing. A new high school there is filling the needs of the swelling school-age population. The 36 Rotarians of TOKOROA helped to start a reference library for the school by donating £200 raised

from a dance for the purpose. . . . In ABILENE, KANS., the public library has a collection of books, pamphlets, letters, and other items of State and community history. The local Rotary Club gave the library a large wing-type display board on which to mount them.

Six Clubs Mark 25th Year

Six Rotary Clubs will observe the 25th anniversary of their

charter this month. Congratulations! They are GLARUS, SWITZERLAND; CHUQUI-CAMATA, CHILE; WALLINGTON, ENGLAND; CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.; HEYWOOD, ENG-LAND; TAMPERE-TAMMERFORS, FINLAND.

Clinton P. Anderson, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., Past President of Rotary International and a United States Senator from New Mexico, was the principal speaker at the 25th-anniversary program of the Rotary Club of Bethesda-Chevy CHASE, MD.

Woodstock Works A new treatment center for crippled with a Will children in London,

ONT., CANADA, received a financial boost from the Rotary Club of neighboring WOODSTOCK, in the form of a check for \$10,000, two-thirds of the amount which Club members plan to raise. Care and treatment of crippled children are one of the chief activities of the 34-year-old, 69-member Club. Every week members provide transportation for 70 crippled children in the Woodstock area who receive treatment at near-by hospitals. In 1957 the Club conducted the Easter Seal campaign for the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, collecting almost \$5,000. Every year the Club awards a \$400 scholarship to a college-bound highschool graduate, and also sends a college student to OTTAWA for the "Adventure in Citizenship" program sponsored by the OTTAWA Rotary Club. WOODSTOCK Rotarians also help maintain a local YMCA camp.

Cultivate That Nose for News Looking for a way to increase readership of your Club bulle-

tin? Frank L. Coombs, former bulletin editor of the Rotary Club of OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, who now spends his spare



The first sheet of Easter Seals sold in Picton, Ont., Canada, is bought by Richard Evans, President of the local Rotary Club, which is sponsoring the campaign in Picton. David Crocker, of Toronto, representing Canada's Society for Crippled Children, makes the sale.

time preparing special features for the bulletin, offers the following ideas for regular departments in such publications: "Table Chat"-conversational "meat" from the informal discourse at any table. Most good material, says Rotarian Coombs, is provided by Rotarians who are poor news sources, except in the easy atmosphere of a small luncheon circle. "Tabloid Quiz" is the name he gives to profiles of the Club's members and accounts of the Club's achievements. Rotarian Coombs also scans the local newspapers for news about Club mem-

Same Name, Same Purpose Each group bears the name of "Rotary Club of PRESCOTT.

and even though they are separated by thousands of miles, the spirit of service is the same. In PRESCOTT, ONT., CANADA, Rotarians helped a group of immigrants feel at home in their new community with a program of entertainment, including square dancing, polkas, musical



In times of need, the blood bank at Eglin Air Force Base near Valparaiso, Fla., has furnished blood to the local hospital. These seven members of the Rotary Club of Niceville-Valparaiso, Fla., helped replenish the base's bank recently.



Old No. 1227 is retired, but proud of its new rôle. It's delighting dozens of children daily in Alameda, Calif., where the local Rotary Club led the work of obtaining the iron behemoth for permanent exhibit in Alameda's Washington Park.

Border-Hopping

Down South

numbers by the new arrivals, and a getacquainted period. The Club contacted its guests with the aid of registration lists for local citizenship classes. . . . In PRESCOTT, ARIZ., Rotarians wanted to give highway travellers a bit of information about their community, so they erected a roadside sign on the city limits reading: "Prescott-Founded 1864 on Granite Creek, early source of placer gold, former territorial capital of Arizona. Now a center for ranching, mining, health, especially asthma relief. Located here on site of old Fort Whipple is Whipple Veterans' Hospital. Seat of first Governor's Mansion, and Arizona Pioneer's Home. Frontier Days, oldest rodeo in West, began here. Erected by Prescott Rotary Club."

A New Kind of B.T.U.

An extra bit of warmth invaded the meeting place of the

Rotary Club of Kodiak, Alaska, recently and it didn't come from the heating unit. It flowed from a short letter from Kim Kuin II, a 14-year-old lad of Korea who was thanking the 36 Club members for "adopting" him. Kim was found wandering about, hungry and terror stricken, during the Korean conflict. All he could tell relief workers was that his parents were dead. The KODIAK Rotary Club adopted the boy by donating \$120 to the Christian Children's Fund, Inc., an international, interdenominational missionary association helping youngsters like Kim. Kim wrote, in part: "I am very well and studying hard through your kind support and love. I am interested in sports. It is the happiest hour to play football with my friends. I am very glad when the ball I kicked flies very high and far." The Club sent Kim a Christmas gift of \$10, and one of the members, taking a cue from the letter, sent Kim a football. Then, taking the money that they usually spend on gifts for each other at Christmas time, the members voted to adopt another youth through the same agency.

Speech Tourney Jells in Joplin

singers.

Two hundred highschool students matched forensic

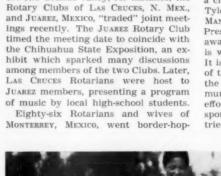
abilities in the first annual speech and debate tournament sponsored by the Rotary Club of Joplin, Mo. The Club spread the event over two days, staging the finals of the debate tournament on Saturday evening. A panel of three judges announced winners in nine speech divisions: dramatic declaration, oratorical declamation, prose, impromptu, humorous, poetry, informative, original, oratory, and story telling.

ping recently to spend an afternoon in Laredo, Tex. They brought a program consisting of Mexican dancers and folk

Simple Act of Service

The vehicles by which Rotary Clubs travel Rotary's

fourth avenue of service are many and varied-and often very simple. Shortly after an airplane crash last February 6 took the lives of several members of the championship soccer team of Man-CHESTER, ENGLAND, and the lives of some sports writers who accompanied the team on its European tour, a letter and a check arrived at the office of John P. Tyler, President of the Rotary Club of MANCHESTER. It read, in part: "Dear Mr. President: Although we are 6,000 miles away from you, our deepest sympathy is with the community of MANCHESTER. It is our sincere wish that the relatives of those who are lost may take heart in the knowledge that the sporting community of the world appreciates the efforts of this great team, which by its sportsmanship in many foreign countries has contributed so largely to a bet-



Clubs seeking inter-Club fellowship. In

the Rio Grande valley, for instance, the

International bound-

aries are no hin-

drance to Rotary



Relaxing at a YMCA camp near Seoul, Korea, two boys amuse their mates with a woodwind duet. A \$50 gift from the Seoul Rotary Club financed 250 "child days" at the camp. The Club also donated an equal sum to the Korean YMCA conference.

EDUCATION: Knitting the East

AN OLD LEGEND says that beneath Japan there rests a gigantic catfish. When the fish stirs, Japan has an earthquake.

But on the terrible morning of September 1, 1923, when one of the most damaging earthquakes in recorded history crumbled homes and businesses in that island nation, the people forgot the legend and fied for their lives, carrying what few personal belongings they could salvage from the fire-swept rubble.

Even though his own home was destroyed, it was natural that Umekichi Yoneyama should step into the breach amidst the disaster to chairman the group administering the relief funds which poured into Japan from sympathetic Rotary Clubs and Rotarians around the world. The indefatigable Tokyo banker had served Rotary well before—as founder of the Rotary Club of Tokyo in 1920—and was to serve still further as District Governor for three consecutive years, Director of Rotary International, and worker on many RI Committees.

Thus it is natural today that more than 125 Rotary Clubs in Japan enthusiastically support the Yoneyama Memorial Scholarship Fund, a project which honors his name and implements one of his most cherished dreams—that of increasing goodwill

between peoples of Japan and Southeast Asian countries.

Donations began to swell the scholarship fund shortly after the project was announced by the Rotary Club of Tokyo in 1952. Today, three two-year scholarships have been awarded to students from Thailand and India. Students are recommended by Rotary Clubs in their home countries and are reviewed by five committees of the Yoneyama Scholarship Fund before receiving the awards. The generous grants cover students' transportation, tuition, meals, housing, and clothing—approximately 30,000 yen a month (884 U. S.).

Shigetaka Hozumi, of Tokyo, Chairman of the Special Committee for the fund, reports that "students are invited regularly to the meetings of the Tokyo Rotary Club and other Rotary Clubs in Japan, which often give them the opportunity of addressing their groups. Many Rotarians have opened their homes to the students so that they may learn and appreciate Japanese customs and home life.

"More than 5,100 Rotarians in 127 Clubs of Rotary Districts 350, 355, and 360 annually contribute 600 yen apiece to the project, and there is great promise that more Clubs and members will join us soon."

Photo: Nthonkelas

Japanese camera fans have their moment when P. K. Eapen, of India, second student to win a Yoneyama Memorial Scholarship, is greeted by President Yanaihara, of Tokyo University, after the graduation ceremonies.

ter world understanding. We would ask you, Mr. President, to be good enough to accept this small contribution from the members of our Club toward the funds which are being raised for the bereaved and to dispose of it to their benefit." The letter was from the Rotary Club of Paarden Eiland, Union of South Africa.

Prom Parties— 'Tis the Season Graduation days are proud times for parents, but they are

not without a tinge of anxiety—especially for parents in those communities which seem to offer few or inadequate attractions for exuberant graduates bent on party-going. In many towns one of the chief causes of parental concern—a car loaded with teen-agers, heading for events out of town—has been towed out of the picture by local Rotary Clubs which are providing something more appealing on the home front. In SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., for example, the two-



Strike coming up! Rotarians of Hamilton, N. Y., scored with their postprom party for graduates (see item).

year-old Rotary Club brought a real treat to local high-school graduates. The Club decorated a local hall in a nautical theme, spread a tasty smörgåsbord, hired several talented entertainers, and invited all junior and senior students and their dates to come to the party—free of charge. Last year 225 students attended. This year more than 300 were expected for the May event. Business and professional men of South Haven donate the needed funds, which this year amounted to \$1,550.

May marked the planning days for the fifth annual post-prom party sponsored by the Rotary Club of Hartford, Wis. Each year committees from the Rotary Club and the high-school student body meet to sketch plans for a party which is one of the high lights of the school year. The students set the theme, do the decorating; the Rotary Club furnishes the music, program, and food for the midnight-to-3 affair.

In Hamilton, N. Y., the local Rotary Club asked senior students if they would stay in Hamilton on graduation night if suitable entertainment were available. The seniors polled themselves,



Photo: Paisle

Decked out in colorful curling garb—bright tams, caps, and sweaters—the 24 Rotary rinks which competed in the second annual bonspiel sponsored by the Rotary Club of Sarnia, Ont., Canada, lay aside stones and brooms for the camera.

said "Yes," and offered suggestions. The Club obtained the use of a fraternity house on the Colgate University campus in Hamilton which the senior boys decorated on the day of the party. Hamilton Rotarians brought in a pianist, a juke box, bowling games (see photo), and an entertainer, and served refreshments. The couples danced, played games, sat and chatted until a 4 A.M. breakfast of bacon and eggs wrapped up the successful night.

Dial 'Rotary'
for New Ideas

In Cranston, R. I.,
Rotarians brightened
the convalescent

days for a young exchange teacher of their community by paying for a telephone call to her parents in Liverpoot, England. The young woman underwent an appendectomy shortly after beginning her teaching duties in Cranston. The call was just the thing to perk her up, a Club member reports.

A school-to-home telephone hookup arranged by the Rotary Club of Madison-VILLE, KY., has enabled a 14-year-old polio victim to rejoin his classmates, even though he remains at home. A portable speaker, microphone, and amplifying equipment are moved from one classroom to another as needed. The young high-school student can recite and hear his teachers and classmates just as though he were in the classroom.

Two Rotary Clubs—one in Woodland, Calif., the other in Letheridee, Ont., Canada—each elected a panel of members to talk about Rotary and life in their respective communities via a long-distance telephone hookup. Each panelist was allotted two minutes for asking and answering one of the prepared questions.

In Salisbury, N. C., a direct-dialing, long-distance-telephone demonstration linked the 89 Salisbury Rotarians with the President of Rotary International, Charles G. Tennent, speaking from Rotary world headquarters in Evanston, Ill.

Music Hath Its The world-famed Metropolitan Opera Company visits To-

RONTO, ONT., CANADA, annually for a sixnight stand under the sponsorship of the Rotary Club of TORONTO. The Club has raised \$150,000 from previous sponsorship of the "Met." The proceeds are donated by the Club to various community projects and institutions. The most recent opera "season" was scheduled to open May 26 with a performance



For 15 years of service in conducting the local fund-raising campaign for the American Red Cross, David Withall, field director of the Red Cross, presents a certificate of merit to the Rotary Club of Gooding, Idaho. Accepting it is Club President Alex Watson.

of Eugene Onegin, followed on successive nights by performances of Madame Butterfly, Barber of Seville, Samson and Delilah, Aida, and Faust.

Next August 2-17 marks the annual high tide of fine-arts activity in the ancient and enchanting German city of Passau, the center, for the seventh consecutive year, of the European Festival, a pageant of opera, ballet, theater, and concerts. As every year, the local Rotary Club's 21 members are active in the planning committees.

Many German cities participate in music festivals during the months of July and August. Ten of them will be visited by the Michigan Chorale, a group of high-school singers from the Ann Arbor, Mich., area. The 60-voice choir performed recently for the Rotary Club



International cuisine, a dance under a canopy of balloons, parachutes, and "Sputniks," and a nine-act floor show entertained 706 Rotarians and their wives during the annual ladies' night gathering of the Rotary Club of Denver, Colo. "Around the World" was the theme. A "port of entry," including a customs inspection office, was set up at the door. Menu designs depicted Hawaii (above, left), The Philippines.



June, 1958



Dhoto: Drine

Here are racks of reading matter for patients in a Zeeland, Mich., hospital. The local Rotary Club will keep it well stocked, reports the Club President, Julius F. Schipper (right). The rolling unit was donated by a local furniture-manufacturing company.



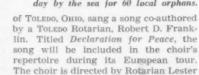
Photo: Struthers Jour

Little Yvonne Pinkerton, the Easter Seal child, made an appearance at the Rotary Club of Struthers, Ohio, when Club President M. Frank Duffy (right) presented a check for \$300 to Kenneth E. Hofmaster, volunteer worker for the county's crippled-children society.



Photo: Ng Beh Leo

This check for \$1,100 will buy new musical instruments for a local training center for the blind. The money came from the "sunshine box" of the Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya. Club President Mohamed Ali makes the presentation. The Club also sponsored a two-week holiday by the sea for 60 local orphans.



McCoy, of Saline, Mich.
Jazz, which one dictionary describes as "a type of American music, characterized by melodious themes, subtly syncopated dance rhythms, and varied orchestral coloring," "brought the house down" in Dunellen, N. J., where the local Rotary Club arranged a concert of it for more than 1,000 students and adults. No admission fees were charged. The program was presented by members of the local musicians' union.



Horace Quincey, Future Farmer who exhibited the grand-champion steer at a local cattle show, wins a trophy from the Rotary Club of Trenton, Fla. Club President Leonard C. Cobb presents it. The Club recently raised funds for its youth work with a public steak supper.



The deed to a ten-acre tract of land for use as a forestry project by the local chapter of the Future Farmers of America is presented to the chapter advisor by Jack D. Ford (right), President of the Rotary Club of Monroe, Ga., which helped buy the land.

31 New Clubs in Rotary World

Since last month's listing of new Clubs

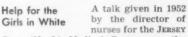
in this department, Rotary has entered 31 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are: Pasaje (Machala), Ecuador; Hammonton (Berlin), N. J.; Hartville (North Canton), Ohio; Sesto S. Giovanni (Milan and Monza), Italy; Lovere-Iseo-Breno (Brescia), Italy; Holon (Tel Aviv-Jaffa), Israel; Göteborg-Gamlestaden (Göteborg-Orgryte), Sweden; Thouars (Niort), France; Rayleigh, England; Ashibetsu (Iwamizawa), Japan; Rourkela (Calcutta), India: Pedregulho (S. Joaquimda Barra), Brazil; Tuni (Anakapalle), India; Chermside (Nundah), Australia; Velbert/Rhld. (Essen Mitte), Germany; Seregno-Desio-Carate Brianza (Monza), Italy; Broomfield (Boulder), Colo.; East Yonkers (Yonkers), N. Y.; Casilda (Rosario Oeste), Argentina; Khulna (Dacca), Pakistan; Kempten im Allgau (Augsburg), Germany; Windsor (Sandgate), Australia; Ujjain (Indore), India: Tielt (Courtrai and Bruges), Belgium; Bourg-St-Andéol-Le Teil-Viviers (Aubenas and Privas), France; Nykøbing Sjaelland (Holbaek and Kalundborg), Denmark; East Whittier (Whittier), Calif.; Kupittaa (Turun-Linna-Åbo Slott), Finland; Huanuni (Oruro), Bolivia; New Lynn (Mount Roskill and Auckland), New Zealand; Gojo (Nara and Hashimoto), Japan.



These championship skiers from Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, and Japan will remember Revelstoke, B. C., Canada, and the hospitality of the Rotary Club there. Club President George Meldrum (right) presented each guest with a centennial silver dollar. Mount Revelstoke was the site of a recent international ski meet.



There is good listening, as well as good reading, in the Miami, Fla., public library. The Rotary Club of Miami, in cooperation with a record company, presented a collection of records worth \$500 to the local library at this recent Club meeting.



CITY (N. J.) Medical Center was the spark for the local Rotary Club's current nursing-scholarship program. The Club awards two scholarships a year, covering tuition, fees, books, and uniforms for three years. Thus far the Club has spent more than \$4,000 in this

Checks totalling \$3,000 were presented to the local branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses by Rotarians of PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., CANADA. The money will be used to buy a new car. Club members contributed \$2,000, raised \$1,000 through public subscription. The Club has raised more than \$20,000 for the Order in the last 20 years.

A large bulletin See Geneseo at a Glance

board in the meeting quarters of the Rotary Club of GENESEO, ILL., gives Club members and guests the Club situation at a glance. It displays a Club roster (on removable cards in metal carriers so it may be kept alphabetical), shows the status of dues payments, attendance, Committee and program assignments, and the names of the current Board of Directors. The center portion is used to display pamphlets and notices. The board was constructed by Horace Adams, Vice-President and Club Service Chairman.

When Arctic winds

frost the panes in

The Dodo **Notwithstanding**

Northern United States, many people as well as birds fly south. The resort area of SEBRING, FLA., is the landing place for hundreds of these warm-weather seekers, and those who are Rotarians swell the weekly attendance in the Sebring Rotary Club by 20 to 35 people. Sebring Rotarians welcome the visitors with a warmth matching the local temperature, and, just for fun, elect all such visitors to membership in the "Snowbird Rotary Club." One day recently the Snowbirds were asked to elect "officers" and conduct the Rotary meeting, which they did with such success that SEBRING Rotarians contemplate having a "Snowbird" meeting every year. So, unless a climatic upheaval overtakes the Temperate Zone on the North American Continent, the Snowbird seems a cinch for a long and fellowship-filled life.



Three French youths-all polio victims-motored 20,000 miles from Strasbourg, France, to Delhi, India, recently "to prove and to give hope to other polio victims that physical handicaps can be overcome by will power." The youths (at left, right, and seated, center) visited the Rotary Club of Delhi before their return trip. President Gowardhan Kapur is seated at right.



Starring in the rôle of President of the Rotary Club of San Juan Capis-trano, Calif., is the President himself, John Haas. Cameraman is Bart Conner, who has recorded the history of the Club in several thousand feet of color motion pictures. The Club Presidents are filmed at their place of business.



Gathering material for a thesis comparing tourism habits in Belgium and the United States is Jean Henaux, of Bastogne, Belgium (left), talking here with a motel operator near Carbon-dale, Ill., where he attends Southern Illinois University. The local Rotary Club helped the student complete a 13,000-mile tour of the U.S.A. by arranging speaking engagements at Ro-tary Clubs en route. He liked motels and modern gas stations "with their hordes of service-bent attendants."



For their volunteer work during the Salvation Army fund-raising campaign in Groton, Conn., Willa Noyes (left) and Salle Connolly were honored by the local Rotary Club. Club President Paul B. Richardson (center) awarded certificates of merit to the girls.



Two toy boxes filled with crayons and coloring books were given to a local hospital by the Rotary Club of Glen Ridge, N. J. Other Club projects this year include a dinner for Rotarians who live in Glen Ridge, but who are members of other Rotary Clubs; and the establishment of a \$500 scholarship fund for local high-school graduates.

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records

BENT Twig. The 4-year-old son of Todd HARRIS, Stony Brook, N. Y., Rotarian, having learned his numbers from "one to fur-teen," has just completed another major memorizing project: the days of the week. The way he recites it they go like this: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Rotary-Day, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. And that's right, too; in Stony Brook the day between Wednesday and Friday is Rotary Day. What else?

The Presidents Yale. Rotary Club President John W. Yale inducted Rotary Club President JOHN W. YALE at a recent



A medal for his efforts in advancing amateur photography goes to Lloyd A. Witter (right). Presenting the award is E. C. Gunter (see Rotarian Honors).

charter night. Confusing? It needn't be. The first John W. Yale, better known as "JACK," is the President of the Rotary Club of Yorba Linda, Calif., cosponsor with the Rotary Club of Twentynine Palms of the brand-new Rotary Club of Yucca Valley, Calif. The second JOHN W. YALE, better known as "WES," is the President of the new Club, and the father of the first JOHN. It's simple -and a bit unusual, too.

One for the Record. There's a bright and entertaining spot in one of the latest issues of the normally ponderous United States Congressional Record.

And it's a reprint from a Rotary Club bulletin, no less-The Rotary Breeze of Grand Prairie, Tex. The whole thing started when RALPH W. YARBOROUGH, U. S. Senator from Texas. recently visited the Grand Prairie Club. Breeze editor Joe GRIMLAND printed a



humorous welcome that shattered the Senator's funnybone with its refreshing audacity. "Our needs," wrote Editor

JOE, "are . . . meager: A six-lane highway and a couple of rivers dammed up and stocked with nothing but fourpound bass; a sewer system that won't back up; a 20 percent cut in taxes; a law forcing back-seat drivers to be licensed . . ." and more. SENATOR YARBO-ROUGH took his copy of The Rotary Breeze back to Washington and inserted the welcome message in the Record, as a kind of "dessert" to lighten the heavy fare it normally contains. Meanwhile, breezy Breeze EDITOR GRIMLAND continues to keep Club spirits high by publishing a sprightly bulletin that lives up

Giles' Miles. When HAROLD C. GILES, of East Providence, R. I., set forth recently on a 14,000-mile trip around the U.S.A., some thought his absence might affect his Rotary Club, which was engaged in a hotly waged attendance contest with another. They needn't have, though. ROTARIAN GILES went to great lengths to "make up" each week-even when, in one case, it meant going 200 miles out of his way to do it!

In the Spotlight. "This Is Your Life" programs modelled after the popular U. S. television program are becoming increasingly popular among Rotary Clubs as a warm means of honoring long-time, distinguished members. Two of the latest were staged in Havana, Ill., and Dover, N. H. In Havana, Rotarians

from his own Club and the Rotary Clubs of Mason City and Manito, Ill., gathered to pay tribute to Dr. A. E. LIST. One of the founders of his Club, one of those who kept it going during difficult depression years, he's compiled a record of 30 years of Rotary



hundreds of miles to maintain the record. . . . The "This Is Your Life" program staged by Rotarians in Dover, N. H., honored Club President VICTOR MUCHER. Photo slides of his life from babyhood, high school, college, and later life, plus surprise 'phone calls and appearances of old friends, helped to tell the MUCHER story.

Ditto. And in Pocahontas, Ark., a "This is Your Life" program staged by the Rotary Club honored charter member, now honorary member, LANTIE R. MARTIN, who had just finished celebrating the 50th anniversary of his business. Some 75 persons participa/ed

in a year-by-year chronology of his career of "service and leadership to the Pocahontas community."

Senior Manor. There will be nothing institutional-looking about Rogue Valley Manor, a nonprofit home for retired people of modest means that may well become a model for similar housing. Soon to be built in Medford, Oreg., scheduled for completion in 1959, it will resemble the latest resort hotel. From its picture windows residents will have views of widespread orchards and of the distant Siskiyou Mountains. The 36 trustees of the corporation are leading citizens of the surrounding area. And it's not too surprising that 15 of the male trustees and the executive director are Rotarians-from Medford, Ashland, Grants Pass, and Portland, Oreg.

Some News Is Good News, "The continuous way we get negative news is like some insidious disease eating out the heart of a great nation." So said THE HONORABLE H. L. FRAMPTON, Mayor of Worthing, England, and a Rotarian, as he called a citizens' meeting on the problem of getting more good news into newspapers. "When did you hear any good news from France?" he had asked many people, and only one could give him an answer. "Or from the Commonwealth?" and except for a few who mentioned Ghana and Malayan independence, that too was unanswered. Crime and tragedy and violence fill the news columns, he explained, because editors believe that's what the people want to read. The Mayor believes, however, that people would want to read success stories and news accounts of hopeful human endeavors. That's why he'd like to see a column of "goodwill" news every day in every newspaper to counterbalance the bad news. At the meeting, he proposed that citizens write to their friends in other countries, and work within their clubs and organizations to spread the idea. He even envisions the interchange of goodwill news columns between newspapers of different countries, believing that it might help to ease international tension.

Rotarian Honors. A bust of ANTHELME VISEZ, President of the Rotary Club of Léopoldville, Belgian Congo, now has an honored place in the city's Chamber of Commerce building. Originally on

display in Brussels, Belgium, it was transferred to Léopoldville on request of the town's Chamber of Commerce, which he served for 22 years as president. . . . Former United States Congressman ROBERT L. RODGERS, for 35 years a member of the Rotary Club of Erie, Pa.,



who is an authority on Abraham Lincoln and has lectured widely on the Great Emancipator, was recently honored by his Club with a plaque noting his devoted service to Rotary and his

informative, inspiring Lincoln Day talks.

Members of the Missouri Junior Chamber of Commerce have named Charles Pettijohn, Mayor of Albany, Mo., as the "Outstanding Young Man of 1957" in Missouri communities of the under-4,000-population classification... One of two men chosen to represent Wisconsin District 14 in the Hall of



Burgener

Fame of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics was WILLIS L. ZORN, basketball coach, dean of men, and athletic director of Wisconsin State College, Eau Claire, Wis... Named "Outstanding Young Man of the Year for 1957 in San Diego County, Calif.," was

County, Calif.," was CLAIR W. BURGENER, of Pacific Beach, Calif. The award was presented by the San Diego Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . . LLOYD D. WITTER, of San Angelo, Tex., has been awarded the Photographic Society of America's Service Medal for 1957. A message from the Society noted his "unselfish devotion to amateur photography" and his "untiring service toward the advancement of serious photography among beginners as a mentor, lecturer, judge, and counsellor." He is the first Southwest photog-

"Who says there's rivalry between Rotarians and Lions?," asks Henri-Jean Lacoste, Rotary Information Counsellor of Montde-Marsan, France, as he toasts a Queen of Beasts in her boudoir. The two are celebrating a favorite French holiday, the Epiphany—"Feast of the Kings." On that day, in every French household, a pie is baked, and hidden inside is one lima bean. Whoever gets the bean is king or queen for the day. In this case, the bean went to a lion—hence the crown.

rapher to receive the medal, less than 75 of which have been awarded.

Low Flier. They say you need only an inch of water or maybe a wet lawn to float an airboat—which makes the weird craft, propelled by a huge, screened airplane propeller in its stern, an ideal tool for rescue work along a treacherous seacoast. An airboat for just that purpose has been built by RAY GREENE, a Maumee, Ohio, Rotarian, for the United States Navy, and on its test runs in Toledo waters the prototype startled many a placid citizen. Despite its odd appearance, however, the 8-by-22-



foot fiber-glass boat is said by its builder to be the first airboat built to scientific principles (airboats, popular in the Florida Everglades and other swampy places, are often composed of assorted used equipment). Today, stretchercarrying production models from RAY GREENE'S Toledo boat plant are in Navy service in virtually every East Coast and Gulf port of the United States, busy saving lives.

Birthmates. On the evening of February 23, 1905, four men met in the dimly lit office of a Chicago mining engineer to form the first Rotary Club in

David Tandy—'Finder' for Others

WHEN David L. Tandy, of Fort Worth, Texas, became a member of Rotary back in 1921, his classification was "shoe findings."

Fellow Rotarians would ask, "What are shoe findings?" Then Dave would patiently explain that this type of business originated in colonial days as the process of "finding" supplies for itinerant custom shoe makers. The supply firm became known as a "shoe finder."

Finding supplies was a service—a good background for David Tandy's Rotary career. More and more ideas of service were born in his mind.

It was during the early 1940s that the benefits of leathercraft for physical therapy became fully recognized. In addition, more and more schools and institutions adopted it for their arts and crafts departments, and their industrial arts and vocational programs. Up until this time leathercraft was an art handed down from generation to generation, its secrets jealously guarded. Special leathers and tools were limited.

Rotarian Tandy, as the largest distributor of leather in the U. S. Southwest, was called upon to "find" books of instruction, tools, dyes, and other needed supplies for hospitalized servicemen. He did it cheerfully and

effectively. Then he reasoned that if leathercraft is good for physical therapy, why would it not be a physical tranquilizer for all ages? For the youth it develops memory, and the ability to think and plan. It builds confidence and inspires creativeness. It could be a wholesome weapon against juvenile delinquency. For older people, leathercraft provides wholesome recreation and relieves nervous tension and worry. And it provides extra earnings for many—including the physically handicapped.

Wondering how to propagate these benefits, Dave Tandy decided in 1948 to open his first leathercraft-supply store. Today there are 86 such Tandy stores around the U. S. mainland and in Hawaii, where the beginning amateur leather worker or the seasoned craftsman can obtain necessary tools,

supplies, and helpful information. Tandy leather kits are now used throughout the world. In Germany, for example, the United States Army has found leathercraft good not only for soldiers who need recreation, rehabilitation, and physical therapy, but for families of soldiers stationed there

David Tandy, who gains happiness from the thought that thousands of

people everywhere are rebuilding or enriching their lives with the aid of his enterprise, is now semiretired. Now an honorary Rotarian, he attends Rotary meetings both in Fort Worth and the Gulf city of Rockport, Texas, where he has a second home, and his enthusiasm for Rotary is still as keen as it was during the period that he built up a record of 34 years of perfect Rotary attendance.

His mind still teems with new ideas for making leathercraft more interesting—such ideas as his latest: a do-it-yourself saddle kit. No longer a shoe finder, he's nevertheless still in the business of finding things for people, only now these are recreation, contentment, and useful skills.

-H. N. FISCH



Easy Ways to Help A Lot of Kids

Many Rotarians have already found how easily they can help school children of their communities with three visual problems—screening of visual abilities of all the school children; aiding vocational guidance through color vision deficiency tests; or making it possible for the partially blind to keep up with their more fortunate classmates.



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the world—and far across the ocean that same day that Rotary began, a little Japanese baby named Keiichiro Masutani was born. The two finally came together the other day—as Keiichiro Masutani was inducted as a member of

the Rotary Club of Yonago, Japan. It wasn't until Rotarian Masutani attended a fireside meeting at which the 53d anniversary of Rotary was discussed that he learned how easily he would be able to remember that date.



Photos: (1-S) Fits: (4) Wilbourn; (9) Wernette; (19) Errico; (21) Normandy; (22) Meany; (26) Sprat

Come what may, they're at Rotary every week.

HERE are photos of 28 Rotarians who haven't missed a Rotary meeting in 15 years or more.

(Shortly after these photos reached this Magazine, the rules governing acceptance of such pictures were changed. Effective as of August 1, 1957, a Rotarian must have a perfect-attendance record of 25 years or more to appear in these columns.)

(1) C. B. Rhodes, auto parts and accessories—retailing, 26½ yrs., (2) Albert D. Hemstreet, real estate, 22½ yrs., (3) R. C. Bailie, Jr., banking, 16½ yrs.—all of Augusta, Ga.; (4) Claude Hearne, electric appliance—retailing, 20 yrs., Seagraves, Tex.; (5) P. M. McClure, musical instruction—piano, 18½ yrs., (6) Frank M. Smith, Jr., architecture, 18½ yrs., (7) Leonard O. Olsen, heating—warm-air conditioning, 18½ yrs., all of University District of Seattle, Wash.; (8) Herman E. Miller, banking, 21 yrs., St. Francis, Kans.; (9) Verner V. Alquist, senior active, 22½ yrs., Clay Center, Kans.

(10) Harold A. Sarig, education—public schools, 17½ yrs., (11) John J. McGuire, farm management, 16½ yrs.—both of Fowler, Ind.; (12) A. D. Morrison, dentistry, 20½ yrs., Ellsworth, Kans.; (13) A. Sydney Turner, Jr., garage and service station, 15½ yrs., Chestertown, Md.; (14) Walter L. Schroeter, senior active, 26½ yrs., (15) Robert T. Craig, senior active, 21½ yrs.—both of Baldwin Park, Calif.; (16) Percy D. Haag, senior active, 20½ yrs., Holton, Kans.; (17) Abbott M. McWhorter, dairy farming, 20½ yrs., Bethel, N. C.; (18) Peter Aurell, senior active, 37½ yrs., McPherson, Kans.

(19) Auguste A. Couture, printing, 16 yrs., Somerville, Mass.; (20) N. Conrad Rotenberg, men's tailoring, 31 yrs., Hammond, La.; (21) Fay S. Mathewson, senior active, 29½ yrs., (22) A. Wallace Zimmerman, newspaper publishing, 30½ yrs., (23) Chauncey F. Stout, senior active, 33½ yrs.—all of Plainfield, N. J.; (24) W. A. Baker, senior active, 31½ yrs., Merced, Calif.; (25) L. Guy Rohrbaugh, senior active, 25½ yrs., Carlisle, Pa.; (26) Harry Schagrin, cigars and tobacco—distributing, 43½ yrs., Youngstown, Ohio; (27) Dale Danielson, senior active, 20½ yrs., (28) Maxwell S. Miller, newspaper publishing, 22 yrs.—both of Russell, Kans.

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THE SALVATION ARMY

Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

States' biggest customer. Canada also sells a great deal south of the border, but not nearly so much as she buys. It seems to us Canadians that when any section of the U. S. business conceives it is being hurt by Canadian sales, a howl is heard in Congress. The Executive may be better insulated from lobbying than Congress, but even so the howls are often translated into tariff hikes, quotas, etc.

If the legislators in Canada applied Mr. Simpson's philosophy to the problem, trade across the border would soon dwindle to a trickle. There would be acute pain from Florida to California and from Illinois to Texas. . . .

Mr. Simpson complains that foreign aid and "generous tariff concessions" have not bought the U. S. any understanding and tolerance in the world. U. S. dumping has bought that country's best customer a good many undeserved headaches. And understanding and tolerance cannot be bought—except, perhaps, by the exercise of understanding and tolerance.

Don't Repeat Tariff Mistake

Says WILLIAM N. LEONARD, Rotarian Economist

Hempstead, New York

As Representative Robert W. Kean said in the debate-of-the-month for April, Extend the Reciprocal Trade-Agreements Program?, "Failure to extend the reciprocal trade-agreements program would be the height of folly." This is the height which Representative Richard M. Simpson does not hesitate to climb.

Mr. Simpson would have the U.S.A. trade only with nations that can supply it with things that it cannot itself produce, and send them things they cannot produce. . . . Such a policy would hamstring the nation's economy, dependent upon foreign sources for many raw materials and finished products (which we can produce but more expensively), and would raise prices to consumers up and down the line. It flies in the face of all sound economics and stable world relations. It ignores the fact that the best customers of the United States are exactly those countries-Canada, England, Germany, France, The Netherlands-which have advanced industrial economies and whose products compete



"There is not a reason for it, Jamieson. It's just the company policy."

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in world and domestic markets with our own products. Such competition is the life of trade, weeds out the less efficient producers, makes for economic progress. Representative Simpson apparently wants protection for the inefficiency of some American producers (many compete effectively at home and abroad), built-in domestic monopoly, and an added boost to the cost of living. He also fails to recognize that if we increase our tariffs on products of other nations, those countries will retaliate by cutting back on imports from the United States, adding to unemployment on both sides of the ocean.

Foreign trade dropped 75 percent in three years following the signing of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff in 1930. Our domestic economy also slipped into the greatest depression in our history. To repeat this mistake in the name of protecting domestic employment would perpetuate economic ignorance and politi-

cal irresponsibility.

Poem Has Appeal

For WINIFRED HEATH San Diego, California

At the Public Library yesterday I read your very fine Magazine for March. The lines Unburdened, by Rotarian Clifford Ford, on page 2 appealed to me and also amused me. I do not have any Rotarian friend or relative, but am strictly an unattached blessing. I have spent 78 years on this always fascinating but at the moment slightly perturbed planet, and can sympathize with Rotarian Ford. You see, my main reaction to life after all these years is an immense sympathy with the whole human race.

School Busses in 1914

Recalled by CAMERON PLUMMER Rotarian Book Retailer Mobile, Alabama

In Your Letters in The ROTARIAN for April is a letter from Mrs. James I. Avett, Jr., whose father was "the man who initiated the idea of the 'wagon

Surely there must be earlier uses of horse-drawn farm-to-school busses than that. I know that school busses made from wagons were in regular use in Baltimore County, Maryland, to and from the Agricultural High School in Sparks, north of Baltimore on the York Pike, as early as 1914. I used to ride in one, and was so disorderly that the driver refused to let me ride with him. I was all of 10 years old. It was a covered wagon of the type used universally for carrying dry freight.

'Never a More Gracious People'

Finds NORMAN TOBIAS, M.D., Rotarian Dermatologist

St. Louis, Missouri

I want to express my appreciation for the excellent article A Family of The Philippines [THE ROTARIAN for April]. Never have I met a more gracious, pleasant, and hospitable people. Can you imagine a Rotary Club with a tenpiece band to liven up a meeting? The Rotary Club of Manila had one and it was really thrilling.

My Filipino friends booked my wife and me with parties for an entire week. We hated to leave such fine folks.

Cover Photo Brings Memories

For WILLARD C. PARKER, Rotarian Fire-Insurance Underwriter Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania

No, I can't say that I was born in the house on the wonderful color cover photo on THE ROTARIAN for April, although, as per your comment in The Editors' Workshop, someone may write in with this fact. However, the terrain looks very familiar, and brings back vivid memories of this rugged mountain country and the wonderful people who inhabit the Northern Luzon region.

During World War II I had the privilege as a U.S. Air Force pilot of being attached to the guerrilla forces on North Luzon. It was over this mountain terrain that I flew daily in our work in support of the fine effort of the Filipino forces. On the tops of similar mountains the hard-working and loyal members of the Ifuago and Igorot tribes built landing strips by hand in order to give us landing places in our flights.

Too much credit cannot be given to these people of Northern Luzon for their continued loyalty to the American cause and their stern resistance to the invader throughout the long period of occupation. The rugged beauty of the country, as shown on your cover, is matched only by the wonderful people who live in this northern part of the main island of the Philippine archipelago.

'Most Realistic Presentation'

Affirms R. B. DICKERSON, Rotarian Associate Dean, College of Agri. State College, Pennsylvania

This is to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the very excellent cover photo of the Ifugao rice terraces [THE ROTARIAN for April] and the splendid story A Family of The Philippines. This is the most realistic presentation of its kind I have ever read, and I congratulate you upon giving our readers such a vivid picture of a wonderful people in a beautiful country.

My family and I had the privilege of living and working with the Filipinos from June, 1956, to December, 1957. We served with the Cornell University team at the College of Agriculture of the University of The Philippines. I was a visiting professor of agricultural education, which position gave me an opportunity to travel over ten of the major islands. My colored slides include the Ifugao rice terraces, lechon or "pole pigs," the same church in Naga City, family gatherings around festive boards,

IF YOU HAVE always done it that way, it probably is wrong. -Charles F. Kettering





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Children with an upward look-and the man responsible for it: Hermann Gmeiner.

and social gatherings of which their dances are so beautiful. The pictures accompanying the article are so real that it seems I could say "hello" to these fine folks.

I hope THE ROTARIAN will continue doing this kind of thing in order that we might all enjoy the people and customs of other lands.

Albert Schweitzer Proposal

Told by Josef Mahler Tanning-Materials Manufacturer President, Rotary Club Villach, Austria

Readers will recall, I am quite sure, the story of Rotarian Hermann Gmeiner. of Innsbruck, Austria [Hermann Gmeiner: the Man Who Creates Families, by

Vernon Pizer, THE ROTARIAN for April, 1957]. It told of his establishing Societas Socialis (SOS for short), out of which have come children's villages in a number of European countries.

Recently the world press announced that Albert Schweitzer, whose recent visit to Günsbach and Colmar was pictorialized in THE ROTARIAN for March, has proposed Rotarian Gmeiner for the Nobel Peace Prize. The proposal has three bases or reasons:

1. Decent existence in a family and a new permanent home are given to thousands of orphaned and deserted children by the SOS villages.

2. A reformation in social-welfare pedagogy has been initiated by the SOS villages.

3. The establishment of SOS villages

Kotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 29 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time. (This brings the total first-time 100 percenters since July 1, 1957, to 262.) As of April 15, 1958, \$349,393 had been received since July 1, 1957. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA Granville (25); Moree (31). BERMUDA

St. George's (27).

BRAZIL Araras (24); Penapolis (19). INDIA

Broach (31).

JAPAN Osaka-West (24); Fuse (21); Himeyi-South (28); Yokota (26); Tokyo-Musashino (22).

MEXICO Tapachula (24).

PERU

Lambayeque (13).

UNITED STATES

Hingham, Mass. (60); Sparks, Nev. (34); Glen Ridge, N. Y. (27); Pecatonica, Ill. (27); Sandusky, Mich. (28); Saybrook, Conn. (32); Blue Mound, Ill. (15); Coplay, Pa. (23); Chester, Conn. (29); Port St. Joe, Fla. (29); Wayne Township, N. J. (34); Wadesboro, N. C. (57); Tyron, N. C. (45); Maquoketa, Iowa (56); North Reading, Mass. (36); Tucumcari, N. Mex. (39).

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions to The Rotary Foundation since July 1,

200 PERCENTERS

Mechanicsburg, Pa. (48); Roselle-Roselle Park, N. J. (60); Torrance, Calif. (68).

300 PERCENTERS Stawell, Australia (29); Cairns, Australia (63); Maui, Hawaii (52).

400 PERCENTERS Bensalem, Pa. (30).

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clearly leads to a revolution for a good deed. Many hundreds of thousands of people of Europe have begun to make sacrifices to further the good deed which Rotarian Gmeiner started.

Rotarian Gmeiner succeeded in building five SOS children's villages in Austria in eight years. Other villages are being built in Germany, France, and Italy. They have become real villages of peace from which youths without national hatred will come someday.

Rotary Stamps on Display

Reports Daniel F. Lincoln, Rotarian Funeral Director

Jamestown, New York

From time to time in the columns of this Magazine have appeared reproductions of stamps issued by national Governments in honor of Rotary's Golden Anniversary, so Rotarians are quite well acquainted with them. But never had they all been exhibited together until we arranged for a complete collection of them to be displayed at the recent Conference of District 709 in Buffalo, New York. A limited showing of the Rotary stamps issued up until the Spring of 1955 was made at the Annual Convention of Rotary International in Chicago that year, but the Buffalo display was the most comprehensive collection ever shown at any Rotary or philatelic gathering.

The exhibition in Buffalo was shown in an elaborate display frame in which space was provided for 125 album pages. About half the space was devoted to explanatory material, such as the development of a commemorative stamp, worldwide publicity, and the original text



and artwork used for the printing of the handbook Rotary International on Stamps published by the American Topical Association in 1957. The rest of the panels were utilized to exhibit the most unique and rarest items to be found in this topical field of collecting. Original artists' essay designs, die proofs and trial color proofs, miniature sheets, indigenous cachets, imperforate errors, and other items from all 27 countries which have issued stamps commemorating Rotary's 50th Anniversary were assembled and beautifully mounted.

Incidentally, the first U. S. slogan cancellation ever to be authorized for a Rotary District Conference was also in use during the three-day conference and the 18 days preceding it.

Guilty

I'm terribly guilty, I must confess.
But aren't you also, more or less?
It was murder, a horrible crime.
You know what I did? I killed time.
—LILIAN LEE

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1957

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Liechtenstein



Tiny in area but great in charm,

it was Rotary's '100th country.'

DOWN THE main street of the capital wandered a muster of amiable dun cows, their bells chiming a faint discord as they ambled slowly past the Town Hall and the Government buildings. One of the country's 12 policemen watched with interest as six great flag poles were raised up on the pavement. The cliff was sheer behind him, and perched on its edge was a fairy-tale castle hundreds of years old.

We strolled in the warm October sun, past the post office, the school, and the tourist agency, toward the mountain road. On our right the peasants gathered tiny black grapes, for it was harvest time in the vineyards. Children, barefooted, but lively as all youngsters are, ran home from school. The flags of Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, and the United States, fluttering on their tall poles, were joined by the flag of Rotary Inter-

This was Vaduz, the tiny capital of Liechtenstein, welcoming 250 Rotarians from several countries to the charter presentation of the Rothe charter presentation of the Ro-tary Club of Liechtenstein. Four months earlier this principality had become the 100th Rotary country. A strange capital you think?

Well, the entire country is only a little more than 17 miles long, and boasts only 15,000 inhabitants—a speck on the map of the world, but speck on the map of the world, but great in history and legend. Known to millions of visitors as "cloud-cuckoo land" or "the modern Ruri-tania," it is for many a peaceful oasis of the past in a world of turmoil. A German-speaking monarchy, Liechtenstein nestles between Swit zerland and Austria in the center of Europe, combining the amenities of modern civilization with the flavor and charm of an almost-forgotten

Income tax, the bugbear of many nations, is here kept to small proportions. But then, there is no army to maintain. It was dissolved in 1868. Postage stamps, probably unsurpassed in their charm and variety, account for one-third of the national budget (which always balances!). Main roads across the Continent bisect this principality, which produces pottery, optical goods, elec-tric motors, nuts and bolts, preserves, furniture, textiles, wood carvings, and, appropriately, the smallest adding machine in the world.

Liechtenstein offers much to the tourist, including a charming people who greet every passer-by warm Gruss Gott, or "God be with you." The fair, fertile plain, dotted with square white chalets, often with murals in paint or mosaic; the twisting, climbing lanes; the tiny village churches and the wayside shrines; the old castles and fortresses which hold history within their walls, the vineyards, the cows, the forests, the gay window boxes— all these are the wonder that is Liechtenstein. And high in the Sa-mina Valley is where hundreds of cows graze away the hot Summer months. Here the grassy slopes are carpeted in Spring and Summer with alpine blooms. Here are scores of holiday chalets, a cool, chuckling stream, and a little boxy church with tiny steeple pointing like a finger to the blue sky.

On this beautiful afternoon of October 19 the newly formed Rotary Club of Liechtenstein received its charter in the Rathaus, or Town Hall, of Vaduz, from Hans Bener, 1956-57 Governor of District 179. After a reception in the Hotel Real we motored to Schaan for the banquet and celebrations. There were speeches, of course (including one by the President of Liechtenstein), exchanges of Club banners, and musical interludes. It was fitting, we felt, that the friendliness of Rotary should come to this land of friendly the mountain peaks, but there were warmth and good fellowship in all

people. Summer was over and the first snows of Winter had powdered our hearts. -L. Noel Darbyshire Rotary International Representative, District 107: Rotarian, Ripley, England



Vaduz, blend of the old and new.



Why Not 'Rotafriend'?

José Di Luca, Rotarian Securities Broker Villa Dolores, Argentina

Among the different presentations at a recent District Assembly, I noted the approach of a Past District Governor to the question of the adequate form of address of Rotarians among themselves. He analyzed the common ones: comrade, fellow, friend. Although none of these words determines exactly the kind of ties that bind us, he favored the word "friend." I fully share this point of view, but in my opinion Rotary should have, for the common and daily intercourse among its members, a word that would specify in substance the kind of relations that bind our feelings and anxieties

I would like to suggest "Rotafriend." This word would be a friendly type of address that encompasses a friendship within an ideal. "Rotafriend" points to a specific friendship and by itself indicates concretely and unmistakably that it is the friendship of a feeling which binds the men of Rotary.

Attendance and a 'Good Rotarian'

Francis C. Leupold, Rotarian Hospital Administrator Jamaica, New York

Does mere attendance at weekly meetings of a Rotary Club make for or mean a good Rotarian? I know of Rotarians who frequently attend Rotary meetings regularly, eat, and run off before any business or program is started. Yet they are listed as good Rotarians because they were present, ate, and ran. They had to go to lunch anyway, and at Rotary there is less crowding at the noon hour, and so to Rotary they go. I think the matter of attendance and "punishment"-dropping a member because of failure to attend 60 percent of the meetings-needs revaluation. A frequent "absenteer" who works faithfully as a Board member or Committeeman is a better Rotarian than he who attends all meetings but does little else. It's so easy to get a man to go to lunch, but it's more difficult to get him to agree to serve on the Board of Directors or on a Committee. "Belly" Rotarians are easy to get, but constructive workers are more difficult to harness.

Rotarians, Slotarians, Notarians

Most Rotary Clubs like Caesar's Gaul are divided into three parts: Rotarians, Slotarians, and Notarians.

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they see which side is right. In their association they've developed a technique called "noncontroversialism." In this way they can usually win without letting the opposition know there's been any fracas at all. They're eager to pull their own weight, embarrassed when they miss a chance to do so.

Slotarians have got the slows. They look, dress, eat, and complain pretty much like Rotarians. They aspire to be Rotarians, in fact. They haven't what it takes. They're slow to take a job; slow in performance when it's taken. They have good intentions, but you know what the road to you know where is paved with.

Notarians dress like Rotarians, but that's all. They eat in gloomy silence instead of good fellowship. They don't even complain. If called on to do Club work, they always say "No." They don't do things slowly; they just don't do them. They attend enough meetings to keep from losing membership by default. But they ought not to be counted present unless they're absent.—From Rotator, publication of the Rotary Club of Johnson City, Tennessee.

Where Love Rules Life

NAUMANN T. MASCATI, M.D., Rotarian Ophthalmologist Surat, India

The whole world is like a huge cobweb, and each man and woman is placed on the delicate strands of this gossamer-like structure. By lifting one

strand of the cobweb it is possible to elevate the whole and by depressing one delicate fiber one can depress the whole cobweb. Similarly, each good deed by any individual would uplift not only himself but the whole of mankind, and likewise one wrong act, one transgression from God's law, would drag down the whole humanity.

What a tremendous lift to a struggling world would result if Rotarians and all who come within their sphere of influence in business or profession determined to raise their sights to serve society. Bernard Shaw observed that the worst sin toward our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them; that is the essence of inhumanity. Fellowship and service spring from spiritual sources. Wherever love rules life, life becomes a continuous act of giving without any desire for return.—From a District Conference address.

To Those Who Have Gone

WILLARD S. THOMAS, Rotarian Clergyman

Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania

We know full well that each who has gone has given his own personal witness to the ideal of service, which is the challenge of Rotary. Each man gives of himself in whatever avenue he lives in the community of life: he is known for what he is, and he is known for that to which he either gives his life or sells his soul. We bow in mute

if she's as gay as an opening night on Broadway ...

as sleek and well-groomed as a Chanel model, as gracious as a Washington hostess, as famous for her cooking as the Sasoy ... if she's as wise as she is beautiful about the ways of the sea and if she's fun on a trip ...

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respect to all who have truly given of themselves beyond the call of necessity; we bow in humility before the memory of those who have truly forgotten themselves in the relieving of tensions within the social order, or who have obtained needed guidance and extensions of recreation for young people, or who have pleaded the cause of those who are less fortunate than ourselves. These are the deeper issues of human life, and to the memory of those who have given part of themselves in relieving those concerns, we bow in reverence. -From a memorial service at the 1957 Conference of District 730.

Builders of the House

VERNON B. HAMPTON, Senior Active Governor, Rotary District 723 Staten Island, New York
The imagery of Rotary as a house

that we are helping to build fascinates me. Many have viewed Rotary as a house of friendship, or a business house, a medical center, a hospital, a cathedral, a home for children or the aged-each Rotarian having a different challenge or motivation for service within the

framework of the movement. And sometimes an entirely new concept may present itself as a result of one of the weekly messages by speakers in your Club. So the house of Rotary changes design before your eyes and new blueprints are made for the workers of tomorrow.-From a Rotary Club address.

'Work Is a Gulf Stream'

P. F. WILLIAMS, Rotarian Senior Active Graham, Texas

Work is a Gulf Stream which is vital not only to our happiness and health, but which places us all on a common ground of mutual understanding and appreciation of the problems life holds for each of us. Busy men make the most worth-while citizens and during all our productive years there is plenty of work for each of us to do; it breaks down many partitions and barriers to our success. Work provides a fellowship with other men which is not only essential to our success, but which cannot be separated from our happiness and contentment as well .- From a Rotary Club address.

WHY NOT GIVE A FLAG?

By MAURINE MEIS WITHERS

Wife of an Elgin, Ill., Rotarian

OT LONG AGO a young lawyer held up a handful of wedding invitations in front of my Rotarian husband, and, with a dismayed shrug of his shoulders, said, "All my friends, it seems, are being married this June. Everyone of them deserves a really special gift. They'll probably receive the usual assortmentsilver, crystal goblets, electric blankets and toasters, etc. They'll probably even receive two or more of the same things. This wedding-present custom is not only expensive, but not always very soulsatisfying.'

My husband, a judge with many more June weddings to his credit of memories. answered, without hesitation, "Why not give each one an American flag? Every home should have one, and it will mean something very special to each couple who receives one. Besides, the chance of duplication is small."

The lawyer followed my husband's advice. He purchased a flag and a flag pole for each couple and enclosed with the gift cards the following poem:

A home is not a home Until a flag hangs proudly out Upon the porch. And from Its beauty, all about Shines with glory, and with sacred peace. God bless you both; may your

joys increase! The newlywed recipients were delighted. The flags were a surprise, a novelty, perhaps, among the more customary gifts. But they seemed the favorite as they hung high and lovingly above the tables of wedding presents.

The lawver drove about on the following Fourth of July. "His" flags hung from the porches of two old houses, from the window of a second-story apartment, from a trailer, and from a new ranch home. When he told us about his deep sense of satisfaction in seeing his gifts become a meaningful part of his friends' households, we suggested he add to his own poem four lines:

A flag should be a part of living. Never stow it far away; Keep it near the front door always; Fly it on each special day.

The flying of the flag on national holidays is one of the most treasured of my country's customs, as I'm sure it must be of other nations'. Not only does it bring into our hearts and minds the memory of those events that have gone before, but it gives us a belief in the future.

For the newly married couple, the flag that hangs from their first home becomes an object of love and sentiment. It symbolizes not only their love of their country, but the love in their home, and the courage and faith they represent in their community as they create a new family.

DID YOU KNOW THAT-

Rotary is now flourishing in 108 countries and geographical regions?

The average number of Rotary Clubs chartered every year since 1910 numbers nearly 200?

There never has been a professional organizer of new Clubs in the history of Rotary?

The minimum number of charter members required to organize a new Ciub is 20?

In large cities with one or more welldefined trade centers an additional Rotary Club may be organized in each center provided certain requirements are fulfilled?

Within the corporate limits of London, England, there are 39 Rotary Clubs in addition to the London Club itself?

Rotary's District system of administration goes back to 1912, when the areas were called Divisions?

The fiscal year of Rotary commences
July 1?

The Secretariat of Rotary International includes two offices: one in Evanston, Illinois; the other in Zurich, Switzerland?

The sole legislative body of Rotary International is the Annual Convention?

Eleven Rotary Conventions have been held outside the United States, the most recent being Paris, France, in 1953, and Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1957?

The governing body of a Rotary Club is its Board of Directors?

There are four kinds of membership in a Rotary Club?

Any active member of a Club may propose for active membership one additional man from the concern of the proposer?

An honorary member of one Club may be an active member of another Club?

A past service member has all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of an active member?

A senior active member may retire, or reënter business life, without having his status as a senior active member affected?

To be credited with attendance a Rotarian must be present at least 60 percent of the regular meeting time?

There are 11 Rotary Clubs in U. S. communities named "Madison"?

Within ten years after the founding of Rotary practically all the 170 Clubs then in existence were engaged in some type of Community Service?

The Four-Way Test was written by

Chicago Rotarian Herbert J. Taylor, later a President of Rotary International, as a policy guide for saving a kitchenware company from bankruptcy?

In the Outline of Classifications, published by Rotary International as a guide for Club Membership and Classification Committees, are listed some 2.000 business and professional services?

A Rotarian's classification describes the business of his firm, not the position he holds?

If you are called into full-time military or government service, you can retain your Club membership by obtaining a leave of absence for the duration?

The Rotary Foundation has been a growing institution since 1928?

Since 1947, when the Rotary Foundation Fellowship awards were inaugurated, 1,074 have been granted to men and women students?

The subject that leads the list of fields of study by Rotary Fellows is international relations and political science?

The one-year, all-expense Fellowship grants average \$2,500 each?

The outgoing mail at Rotary headquarters in Evanston, Illinois, annually totals more than one million pieces?

In New York State is a Rotary community named Friendship?

President Dwight D. Eisenhower is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Abilene, Kansas?

Sir Winston Churchill is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Wanstead and Woodford, England?

THE ROTARIAN Magazine goes to the 108 countries in which there are Rotary Clubs, plus 15 more in which there are no Clubs?

There are 46 Rotary songs, all published in the Rotary song book along with 82 other fellowship songs and 16 national anthems?

The name "Rotary" was adopted by 1905 Rotarians because they held meetings in rotation at their offices?

More Rotary Clubs meet on Tuesday than any other day of the week?

The Official Directory issued annually by Rotary International contains a list of all the Rotary Clubs in the world?

More than 150,000 copies of Rotary's book on Vocational Service, Service Is My Business, have been obtained by Rotarians, schools, libraries, and business firms?

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Rotary

The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary wall will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention Resolutions, in the decisions of its administrative leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "bedrock Rotary," this department reads one or mnra of these basic matters each month.—The Editors.





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HOBBY Hitching Post

Wesley W. Jung, a Rotarian of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is a certified public accountant. To turn his mind from his profession to his hobby takes a long mental jump, but he does it with ease and pleasure, as Alex Nagy, a Sheboygan newspaperman, relates below.

A HOBBYIST with a problem unique among collectors is Wesley W. Jung. He collects full-sized carriages and wagons, many of them dating back to the late 1800s, and the problem they pose concerns their storage. He has 91 such vehicles, with at least eight more soon to be added to the collection, and it requires several buildings to house them. Still, even though cramped for space, he's always on the alert for an antiquated carriage or wagon worthy of adding to his collection. He keeps his eyes especially sharp for a late 19th Century wagon bearing the Jung emblem.

This emblem, or name plate, on a wagon identifies it as the product of a wagon company founded by Rotarian Jung's grandfather, Jacob Jung, in Sheboygan in 1855. Following the grandfather's retirement in 1890, Rotarian Jung's father was one of two sons who moved up to head the firm. Thus it was natural, almost inevitable, for young Wesley to become interested in carriages and wagons. "As soon as I was old enough to walk," he says, "I began spending much of my spare time in the wagon shop. There, watching my father and other workers, I learned many of the engineering details of carriage construction."

Today, as he has for several years, Mr. Jung puts his knowledge of wagon and carriage building to work by doing whatever is necessary to restore his vehicles to their original condition. And in doing so, he uses methods he learned as a youth in the wood, paint, and blacksmith shops of the Jung Car-

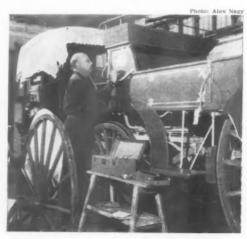
riage Company. If a heavy wagon, for example, has a damaged steel-rimmed wheel, Mr. Jung doesn't replace it with a 1958 wheel equipped with a pneumatic tire. He repairs the wheel, or replaces it with another one like it. In restoring the vehicles without changing their original form, he points out that he is "keeping the record straight for posterity."

In addition to working on his own collection, Rotarian Jung enjoys helping other owners to keep their wagons of the pre-motorcar era in good shape. Right now, the entire carriage collection of Frank Lloyd Wright, the world-famous architect, is awaiting the restoration processes so skillfully applied by Wesley Jung. Also, he plans to restore several old-time fire-fighting vehicles owned by the near-by town of Newburg, Wisconsin.

The restorative work often requires the use of various materials and equipment bought by Mr. Jung. Whenever such work is done for other persons or communities, he does the work at cost, asking no payment for his labors. He does ask, however, that the equipment be properly cared for and housed following its restoration. Since some carriages take almost a year to restore, Mr. Jung takes on only a few of these jobs, insamuch as his own collection includes many vehicles that need extensive work.

Among the most distinctive items in Rotarian Jung's collection are an old hand-drawn hook and ladder fire truck that took a year to restore, and a fiveton circus calliope said to have the largest steel-tired wheels in use today. There is also a canopy-top surrey, the kind used in the musical play Oklahoma! It is commonly called "the surrey with the fringe on top." Other interesting vehicles are a huge Russian sleigh, lumber wagons, a governess cart, and a road coach of 1898.

This late 19th Century wagon Rotarian Wesley Jung is working on bears the emblem of the wagon company founded by his grandfather in 1855. On the name plate is carved the words "Built by J. & W. Jung, Sheboygan, Wis."



THE ROTARIAN



"Yes, Susan, I had a 40-hour-a-week in a nice air-conditioned office that lucky day when Horace offered to take me away from it all!"

Like all serious collectors, Mr. Jung maintains an extensive file on his ve hicles. All of them are numbered, and the file for each one includes a photograph and other pertinent data. Number 1 in the collection is a child's patrol wagon that is nearly 60 years old. Through the years it has been used so much by Jung children that it is now on its fourth set of tires, second body, fifth seat cushion, and eighth paint job. Oh, yes, and third fire gong!

Whether Mr. Jung's collection of carriages and wagons is the largest in the United States is not known, and he is not interested in comparing its size with others. But certainly it can be said that he is one of the nation's top authorities on hand- and horse-drawn vehicles.

What's Your Hobby?

If you will tell THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM what your hobby is, he will list your name below—if you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child. (He's sorry he cannot list anyone else because of spatial demands.) All he asks is that you acknowledge correspondence which may result from the listing.

Stamps: Robert McCormac (13-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange), 1204 S. Monterey St., Alhambra, Calif., U.S.A.

Stamps: Photography: S. Javeed Rafi (18-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange Pakistani and Indian stamps for those of other countries; also has photog-raphy as hobby interest), Room 60, Velle Hall, F. C. College, Lahore, Pakistan.

Hall, F. C. College, Lahore, Pakistan.
Stamps: Autographs: Ann Wise (12-yearold daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps
and autographs of famous people; wishes to
correspond with others similarly interested),
717 W. Broadway, Webb City, Mo., U.S.A.
Amateur Radio J. L. Donaghey (interested in comparing notes with Rotarian
"hams" in other countries), Box 451. West
Columbia, Tex., U.S.A.

Customs and Clothes of 'Foreign' Lands: Shirley Briggs (16-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—collects information about customs, clothes, and historical spots in other coun-tries), 7201 S. Sepulveda, Los Angeles 45, Calif., U.S.A.

Photography: Leslie Leader (18-year-old m of Rotarian—interested in photography), Malan St., Worcester, Union of South

Stamps: Douglas Howard Crosby (8-year ld son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will schange), 211 Court St., Little Valley, N. Y.,

U.S.A.

American Civil War: George G, Christman (collects books on all phases of American Civil War: also interested in old newspapers, Confederate money, old letters, diaries, etc., which bear on the subject), 17012 Country Club Rd. Spring Lake, Mich., U.S.A.

Pen Pais: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Heidi Olsen (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals outside U.S.A. and Canada; interests include dolls, art, animals), P. O. Box 1344, Juneau, Alaska.

Marilyn Taft (15-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—desires correspondents outside Aus-tralia; interested in art, plays, sports), 116 Riverdale Rd., Comberwell E. 6., Victoria, Australia

Riverdale Rd., Comberwell E. 6., Victoria, Australia.

Mrs. John Wempen (wife of Rotarianwishes to correspond with Japanese woman aged 30-40 in English; interests include drawing painting, writing verse), 108 Ponting St., Moweaqua, Ill., U.S.A.

Betsy Cowles (daughter of Rotarian-wishes pen friends aged 14-17; enjoys sports, music, stamp collecting, Girl Scouts), 104

Ledge Rd., Burlington, Vt., U.S.A.

Yong Phoa (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian-wishes pen friends outside Indonesia; interests include horseback riding, swimming, dogs, stamps), 51, Panglima Sudirman, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Antonio Sanchéz Sannoy (20-year-old son of Rotarian-wishes pen friends especially in U.S.A., Finland. Switzerland, England, Egypt, Japan; hobbies include stamp collecting, exchanging view cards, University of Southern Philippines. Sanloy Chanda (15-year-old son of Ro-

Sanjoy Chanda (15-year-old son of Ro-arian—interests are stamp collecting, pho-ography, games). % Dr. R. Chanda, Shil-ong, Assane, India.

Dipti Chanda (13-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—interested in cooking and stamp col-lecting), % Dr. R. Chanda, Shillong, Assane,

Mrs. Neil Mowbray (wife of Rotarian—in-terested in traditional national recipes), % Ardmore College P. O., Auckland, New Zea-

John Mowbray (14-year-old son of Rotar-n-interested in cricket, art, swimming, irplanes, racing cars), % Ardmore College O., Auckland, New Zealand.

Rowena Mowbray (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys ballet, cooking, dress designing, swimming, basketball), % Ard-more College P. O., Auckland, New Zealand.

Timothy Mowbray (8-year-old son of Ro-tarian—interested in designing and making kites and model airplanes, and in Wolf Cubs), % Ardmore College P. O., Auckland, New Zealand.

Zealand.

Donnie Kurz (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pal aged 13-14 living on cattle or horse ranch outside California who owns a horse; interested in horses, sports, camping; will exchange snapshots), 145 Grove St., Salinas, Calif. U.S.A.

Cliff Kurz (10-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes correspondent aged 10-11 living on cattle or horse ranch outside California who owns a horse; likes horses, sports, collecting postcards and matchbooks), 145 Grove St., Salinas, Calif., U.S.A.

Salinas, Calif., U.S.A.

Takashi Sato (17-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with American young people aged 15-17), 3-83 Maruyama-cho, Chikusa-Ku, Nagoya, Japan.

Jane Breckenfelder (10-year-old daughter of Rotariam—interested in stamp collecting, photography, sports), 519 W. Third St., Muscatine, Iowa, U.S.A.

Jitendra Nath (son of Rotarian—interested in stamp collecting), 13-Stanley Rd., Allahabad-1, India.

bad-1, India.

Gene G. Gabriel (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests include doll and stamp collecting, ballet dancing), San Jose, Occ. Mindero, The Philippines.

Frank S. Osmun (wishes Spanish-speaking correspondent in Spanish-speaking country, who will write in English on matters of general interest, for purpose of exchange of views and criticism of one another's writing), 2627 Garfield St., Hollywood, Fla., U.S.A.

Janice Holder (12-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—wishes girl pen friend same age in Spain; collects stamps, likes music, plays pi-ano), 383 West View Dr., Athens, Ga., U.S.A.

Lynette Managh (daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals aged 12-14 in Great Britain, U.S.A., or Canada, interests include swimning, fishing, stamps, baseball), 25 Pollen St., Woodville, New Zealand.

St., Woodville, New Zealand.
Stephen A. Kinney (16-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes correspondents aged 15-18; interested in swimming, baseball, motorcars, "bop" music, amateur radio), 5 Greenlawn Ave., Bainbridge, N. Y. U.S.A.
Dianne Pixley (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen friends aged 16-19; interests include movies, sports, music), 163 Florence, Highland Park 3, Mich., U.S.A.
Ludy, Tindal (callects stamps and post-

ence, Highland Park 3. Mich., U.S.A.
Judy Tindal (collects stamps and postcards), 1307 14th St., Bedford, Ind., U.S.A.
Patricia Burrell (8-year-old daughter of
Rotarian-wishes pen pal in France; interested in music, geography, dolls), 16 Rugby
Rd., Cedar Grove, N. J., U.S.A.
Robert Milo (15-year-old son of Rotarianwishes English-speaking pen friends in China,
Japan, Australia, India, Hawaii; interested
in sports, popular recordings, music), 2026
Kay Ave., Union, N. J., U.S.A.
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Stripped GFARS



(i) Moles.

My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Here is a favorite of David Friedlander, a member of the Rotary Club of Hokitika, New Zealand.

A town on the West Coast of the South Island of New Zealand was very severely lashed by wind and rain recently which resulted in many homes being entirely surrounded by water. The only means of rescuing the affected families was by rowboat. A boat duly arrived at one home and the rescuers proceeded to evacuate the elderly invalid occupant, who is nearer 90 than 80 years, when she recognized one of her rescuers as the local undertaker, a Rotarian. With a smile and in a quiet, soft voice she remarked to

"I think that you have come too soon for me. I'm not ready for you yet."

Something to Think About

If you worry what others Might think of you, Let me tell you a secret: They seldom do. -EDWARD A. LAWRENCE

Double 'SS'

Each of the five-letter words defined here contains a double "ss": 1. A cowboy's rope. 2. An alloy. 3. Literary form. 4. Water container. 5. Embroidery thread. 6. A cat. 7. Twelve dozen. 8. Subject to chemical analysis. 9. Invoke God's blessing upon. 10. Armed squad of men. 11. Heavenly joy. 12. A conjecture, surmise.

This quiz was submitted by Isabel Williams, of St. Clair Shores, Michigan.

Let's Poll Their Rôles

Could you fill the rôle of employment agent and place these people in the proper job? Match the workers in the left column with their occupational specialties which appear in scrambled form in the second column. (a) Rolls.

- 1. Tree surgeon. 2. Sky pilot
- (b) Polls. (c) Doles, 3. Cobbler.
- 4. Exterminator.
- (d) Boles. 5. Veterinarian. (e) Shoals.
- 6. Baker. 7. Gatekeeper. 8. Well digger.
- (f) Poles. (g) Soles. (h) Trolls.

9. Telephone lineman. 10. Government admin-

istrator. 11. Politician.

- (j) Joles. (k) Rôles. 12. Harbor pilot. (l) Tolls.
- 13. Actor. 14. Masseur. 15. Singer.

(n) Souls. (o) Foals. This quiz was submitted by Erma Rey-nolds, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

(m) Holes.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column,

"Look here," said the sales manager, "you've put down on this expense account \$17.20 for train fare from Chicago to Jonesville. It so happens that I used to live in Jonesville, and the ticket actually cost you \$4.43. What about that?"

"Hm-m-m. Let's see now . . .

"What's the matter? Does my question embarrass you?"

"Not at all, but my answer does."-Rotary News, Modesto, California.

A farmer was feeling sorry for his dog when a friend asked what was the matter. The farmer answered that someone had cut off his dog's tail. "Oh, too bad," said his friend. "That will spoil his carriage." "I don't know about his carriage," replied the farmer, "but it sure has stopped his waggin'." — Rotary Booster, FAIRBURY, ILLINOIS.

Three men lived on the 25th floor of an apartment building. One day the elevator was out of order so they had to walk up to their apartment.

To pass the time they decided that the first man would sing a song, the second would tell a joke, and the third would tell a sad story.

They were on the 24th flight of stairs when it was the third man's turn. All he said was, "I forgot the key."-Hornblower, Loving, New Mexico.

Husband, struggling with the budget, to wife: "We should have saved during the depression so we could live through this prosperity."-Rotary Bulletin, RAN-DOLPH, MASSACHUSETTS.

"And upon what income do you propose to support my daughter?"

"Five thousand a year."

"Oh, I see. Then with her private income of \$5,000 a -

"I've counted that in."-Rotary Bulletin, OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

How Not to-

I am weary of strategems, And tired of self-pity-I can't seem to discover how To stay off a committee. -LEONARD K. SCHIFF

Answers to Quizzes

14-51 15-h. 5-e, 6-a, 7-l, 8-m, 9-f, 10-c, 11-b, 12-e, 13-k, LET'S POLL THEIR RÔLES: I-d. 2-n. 3-g. 4-I. DOUBLE 'SS': 1. Lasso. 2. Brass. 3. Essay. 4. Glass. 5. Floss. 6. Pussy. 7. Gross. 8. Assay. 9. Bless. 10. Posse. 11. Bilss. 12.

Cimerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of The Rotarian Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Roy Hopkins, an Ironwood, Michigan, Rotar-ian. Closing date for last lines to com-plete it is August 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

ON THE SHELF He boasted to wifey, irate, That the shelf would be finished by eight, But when using his hammer, He raised a great clamor,

VACANT SPACE Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in The Rotarian for February: The first man was shot into space, But had vanished without any trace. While moon watchers sneered, Once again he appeared,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

Wearing wings, gleaming white, trimmed in lace.

(Max W. Miller, member of the Rotery Club of Waterloo, Iowa.) With a Mars maid, to found a new race. (Wm. A. Saxton, Secretary of the Rotery Club of Brixham, England.)

With green cheese and a smile on his facel (Thomas A. Gresham, member of the Rotary Club of Lake Charles, Louisiana.) By heck, he's a Rocket Age ace!
(William Lloyd Imes, honorary member of the Rotary Club of Dundee, New York.)

With a maiden from Mars in embrace.

(B. A. Tingley, member of the Rotary Club of Summerland, British Columbia, Canada.)

Shouting, "Same up here, no parking Shouting,

placel (Mrs. Grady R. Sullivan, wife of a Mi-ami North Shore, Florida, Rotarian.)

And a saucer was giving him chase.
(Raymond A. Taylor, member of the
Rotary Club of Rochester, New York.) With a satirical smile on his face.

With satirical smire on his race.

[All Christiansen, daughter of a Whangarei, New Zeeland, Rotarian.]

The jeers became cheers for the ace.

[Paul M. Strader, member of the Rotary Club of West Beaumont, Texas.] With a place for an outer-space base.
(6. C. Shannon, member of the Rotary Club of Brockville, Ontario, Canada.)

ted in U.S.A.-W. F. Hall Printing Co.

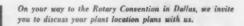
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A R K A N S A S